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ARCHÆOLOGICAL NEWS.

SUMMARY OF RECENT DISCOVERIES AND INVESTIGATIONS.

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

From **EGYPT**, owing to the decision of the Egypt Exploration Fund not to excavate during the past season, and to the transference of Mr. Petrie's activity to Palestine, there is nothing to report; but an interesting question is opened up in connection with some reliefs, now in the Louvre and British Museum, which were found at Abydos. M. Heuzey believes them to reveal the existence of an early Mesopotamian or Syrian school of sculpture dependent on Babylonian art, while Professor Sayce, and perhaps also M. Maspero, is of the opinion that they are examples of an Ethiopic school almost wholly independent of Egypt. In **PERSIA**, M. de Morgan is continuing his important excavations in early cemeteries, and the *Académie des Inscriptions* carries forward its good work by sending out M. Guiffrey, to study the early Christian monuments of the **ORIENT**, M. Bénédict, for inscriptions in the **SINAITIC PENINSULA**, and M. Dutreuil du Rhin, to explore in **CENTRAL ASIA**. *The Christian monuments of the ORIENT* are beginning to excite a little of the attention they deserve. MM. Ramsay and Bent have studied a number in Asia Minor: we have referred to M. Guiffrey's mission, and are pleased to add that a history of the ancient churches of the East, especially of Syria, Persia, and India, is being written by Rev. J. J. Nouri. There is a revived interest in the Holy Land. Both the German and the English societies for the exploration of **PALESTINE** are issuing maps that are far superior to anything yet published. Mr. Petrie's few weeks of excavation on the site of the ancient *Lachish* inaugurate a new era in our acquaintance with the arts and manufactures, the history, commerce and

cult of the early tribes of the land both before and during Hebrew dominion. Henceforth a criterion is established by which to date the remains of the ancient towns of Palestine.

The summer's harvest from **ASIA MINOR** is rich and varied. Mr. Bent's minute examination of the small tract of Kilikia Tracheiotis proved in its way as fruitful in discoveries—especially that of Olba—as Professor Ramsay's extended trip through Pisidia, Isauria and Kappadokia. The examination of the ruins of the Pisidian hill-fortress of *Adada* appears to have been, up to the present, Mr. Ramsay's most interesting single piece of investigation. MM. Schliemann and Dörpfeld have a most interesting report to make of their excavations at *Ilion = Troy*, the main object of which was to complete the plan of the city of the second or Homeric period. There is no doubt that their campaign has cleared up many doubtful points in the chronology of Troy and given a firmer basis for believing that the city lay at Hissarlik. The ramp leading up to the citadel, part of the Homeric royal palace, and some interesting early pottery, are the more prominent of the single discoveries. Austria shows her intention of continuing, under Prince Liechtenstein's patronage, the researches so auspiciously begun a few years ago.

From **KYPROS**, we learn of the successful termination of the excavations at *Salamis*. In **GREECE**, aside from the discovery of part of the royal palace in the acropolis of Mykenai, the main interest is centred in the sepulchral tumuli of *Attika*. Following up the phenomenal success at Vaphio, the Government continued excavations in the prehistoric tumulus at Bourba; in that of Belanideza, which contains tombs of the prehistoric, the archaic-Hellenic, and the Roman periods; and the Hellenic tumulus of Petreza. Tombs of the prehistoric period were found not far from Sparta, at Slavochori, near Argos, and at other places. All these discoveries are valuable for early-Greek civilization, but perhaps the most exciting of all is the discovery, in the mound called *Soros*, of the graves of the 192 Athenians, who fell at *Marathon*. The British School has closed its very successful season's excavations at *Megalopolis*, after having excavated the principal part of a pure Greek theatre of great size which settles the recent controversy in favor of those who held that the Greek actors were placed upon a stage raised above the chorus in the orchestra.

The study of the prehistoric antiquities of Italy has been of late stimulated by the contributions of Signor Orsi, who did excellent service in the archæology of Northern Italy before he was transferred to **SICILY**. His latest contributions draw attention to two points: (1) a possible identity of date in the Italian civilization of the *terremare* and the Greek civilization of Mykenai; (2) the intimate relations between the early archæology of Sicily and that of the Mykenaiian culture, proving the influence of the East on the West at that early period of the Pelasgic civilization.

In view of the great interest of the unique prehistoric monuments of Sicily, which Signor Orsi for the first time describes, it may be said that Sicily will take rank among the most important archæological fields. In ITALY, prehistoric investigations have been carried on at *Brembate Sotto* and *Fontanella*, as well as in *Sardinia* where several tombs and caves of the "giants" have been found. From *Arezzo* comes the news of the discovery of a potter's establishment conducted on the coöperative system by Greek artisans from Southern Italy. Some remarkable frescoes have come to light at *Pompeii*, and at *Rome* the arrangement of the banks of the Tiber at the time of Augustus has been partially ascertained by finding *in situ* a number of terminal posts (*cippi*). The only important piece of sculpture discovered appears to be a fine archaic metope of one of the temples of *Selinous*. Finally, an inscription found at *Florence*, furnishes the first epigraphic evidence that Florentia was a Roman colony.

SPAIN, thanks to M. Heuzey, appears as the centre of a school of archaic sculpture in which early Greek art has reacted upon the Phœnicians, in one of whose Spanish colonies these interesting works may have been produced.

ORIENT.

EXPLORATION OF CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES.—M. JULES GUIFFREY, Archivist of the National Archives, is charged with a mission in the East (Turkey, Greece, Syria, and Egypt) with the object of studying the earliest monuments of Christian civilization.—*Chron. des Arts*, 1890, No. 24.

A comprehensive history of the ancient Christian churches still existing in Syria, Persia, and India has at length been undertaken by a dignitary of that Romanized branch of the Nestorian Church known as the Chaldean Church. The author, the Rev. J. J. Nouri, who is Archdeacon of Babylon, has been spending some weeks in Southern India, visiting the centres of both the Uniat and the Jacobite Syrian churches in Travancore, Bangalore, etc., and making copious extracts from records in those seats of early Indian Christianity, some of which are said to date back to the fifth century. One portion of the Archdeacon's work is to comprise a complete series of annals of the Chaldean race from the most ancient to the most modern times.—*Athenæum*, July 12.

ORIENTAL CERAMICS.—Mr. HENRY WALLIS, R.W.S., is still busily engaged in contributing to our knowledge of early Eastern and Moslem Pottery. Having exhausted, in his *Early Persian Ceramic Art*, nearly if not all the known specimens of Persian pottery which may fairly be attributed to dates anterior to the thirteenth century, he is now engaged upon a larger work, illustrated like its forerunners with careful drawings by himself. This will deal with a notable collection hitherto unknown, and with the history of Persian lustreware. Pending the arrangements neces-

sary to complete this work for publication, he is preparing a monograph upon Persian art since the Sassanian period. This will be mainly devoted to that almost-unknown class of pottery more or less influenced by Byzantine motives, of which he has been fortunate enough to secure some examples from the East. Specimens of contemporary pottery from Egypt and Asia Minor, some found by himself, others from the British Museum and the excavations of Count d'Hulst at Cairo last winter, will also be illustrated and commented upon.—*Academy*, Aug. 9.

EGYPT.

ETHIOPIC OR ASIATIC RELIEFS IN THE LOUVRE AND THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—

Two articles by M. HEUZEY in the *Revue archéologique* have called attention to some very remarkable reliefs, of which one is in the Louvre, another at least in private hands, and three are in the British Museum.

In the *Rev. arch.*, 1890, I, pp. 145–52, M. Heuzey describes the relief in the Louvre. It must have formed part of an oblong platter of hard schist, of dark green color; in the centre of which was left a large circular rim with raised edges. There remains over a third part, on which is a series of figures in very low relief representing a band of warriors marching, and, in the field, several animals. In the figures, the Asiatic character of the types is very striking: the only garment is a short skirt in vertical folds held by a heavy plated belt from which hangs a jackal-skin and tail, an emblem of honor. The arms are especially curious and varied. Some warriors brandish in their right hand a mace terminating in a spherical mass probably of stone, similar to the national arm of Babylonia and Assyria. Others raise such weapons as harpoons, boomerangs, and perhaps an axe with curved handle and triangular edge. In their left they hold a lance or, more generally, a bow. One holds in his right a bundle of cutting-arrows, which ended not in a point but in a blade of stone-agate or silex. The subject seems to be a hunting-scene, for a hare and two gazelles are seen, given in the vigorous style of Chaldæo-Assyrian art. There are striking analogies to the paintings of the XII dynasty at Beni-Hassan, and this leads M. Heuzey to select quite an early date for this relief: "The warriors are not properly Chaldæans or Assyrians; but the work and style point to a group of populations placed quite early under the influence of Chaldæan culture, like those that established themselves between the Euphrates, the coast of Syria, and the Red Sea."

A letter by M. MASPERO on this relief is published in the *Rev. arch.*, 1890, I, pp. 334–7, accompanied by M. HEUZEY's further comments. M. Maspero says, that he saw, in Egypt, this relief as well as another of the same style and material, now in a private collection. It was said to come from Saqqarah or Abydos, and was offered to him in company with several

small objects found in the Aramaic and Persian necropolis of Saqqarah, among which were a cylinder of Egyptian style with a cuneiform inscription, and a checker in artificial *lapis-lazuli* bearing four Aramaic letters. The relief belongs apparently to a table for offerings and, in M. Maspero's opinion, had two rims and consequently two concentric bands of reliefs forming one procession. In the technique of the hair, in the skirt, in the animal-skin, and in the arms, M. Maspero discovers a purely Egyptian character. The two standards are Egyptian, one the flag of the West, the other of the East; so also are the animals. In the opinion of M. the style of workmanship is also Egyptian, of the ruder type, by an unskilled artist. However, in his opinion, it may be a Libyan or possibly Asiatic work, but in any case under direct Egyptian influence. At all events, the tribe represented on the relief, whether it be Libyan or Asiatic, is marching under Egyptian standards, and is therefore an ally not an enemy. M. Heuzey, notwithstanding M. Maspero's remarks, keeps to his theory, that the warriors are Syrians.

Three other reliefs belonging to the same class have found their way to the British Museum. They are not published, as that of the Louvre has been—in a good heliotype—but are merely described, as follows, by E. A. W. BUDGE, in the *Classical Review* (July, 1890, pp. 322–3): “Some years ago the Trustees of the British Museum acquired three pieces of green schist with sculptures of a similar nature, and among them is the large fragment of which that described by M. Heuzey forms a completing portion.

“No. 20791. Rectangular fragment $11 \times 7\frac{3}{8}$ ins., on which is represented in relief a scene after a battle. A number of woolly-headed, bearded, circumcized men are lying dead or dying on the ground; one of these has his arms tied together above the elbows. In the upper part of the scene is a lion, one of whose paws is firmly planted on the leg and another on the arm of one of these prostrate figures. In the lower part of the scene a number of vultures and carrion-crows are picking out the eyes of the dead (who are naked) and devouring their flesh. Above, to the right, are two figures, the heads and shoulders of which are wanting; one is an officer or overseer, and the other a captive with arms tied together behind him, and a heavy weight suspended from his neck. On the back of this fragment is part of a scene in which two giraffes are cropping the leaves of a palm-tree.

“No. 20790. Fragment of irregular shape, 12×6 ins., which joins that published by M. Heuzey. On it are represented in relief (1) a house with a domed roof and two towers, on the left hand is the door; a bull with two heads, one of which faces to the right, the other to the left: (2) a lion followed by a lioness, rushing on to seize a hunter who is armed with a bow and another weapon; head of the lion is transfixed with two arrows, as appears

from the Louvre fragment: (3) behind the lions are two hunters, both wearing feathers on their heads. The first carries a double-bladed axe in the right hand and, in the left, a sceptre on the top of which is a bird (eagle?); over his shoulder hangs a bag. Each man wears a short tunic, with folds, fastened around his waist, from which hangs a tail. The second hunter draws toward him a gazelle which he has caught with a lasso. Close by runs a dog or jackal.

"No. 20792. Fragment of irregular shape; its greatest measurements being $14 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. It appears to join the Louvre fragment, and, together with the British-Museum fragment No. 20790, to have formed part of the libation(?) slab of which very little is now missing. This fragment proves beyond all doubt that a hunting-scene is represented. The first hunter holds part of the rope which has been used to lasso the gazelle; the second is armed with a spear and a boomerang; the third with a bow and a double-bladed hatchet; and the fourth with two spears and a boomerang. Each man wears feathers, a tunic, and a tail. Beneath this row of figures are an oryx, an ostrich, an oryx, a stag (?) with branching antlers, and an animal like a jackal, the tail of which is very much like that hanging from the waist behind each man. At the tapering end of this fragment is a lion, the head of which is transfixd with five arrows; an arrow shot well into one of his thighs makes him lash his tail. The three hunters on the other side of the animals are armed and dressed like their companions; each, however, carries a bag (?) apparently slung over his shoulder.

"These fragments though found in Egypt are not of Egyptian workmanship, and were brought thither from some foreign Eastern land either as gifts or articles of tribute. The lions are like those on the Assyrian sculptures, the birds are identical with those found on the Babylonian landmarks, and the features of the men are Shemitic. They were most probably made by Mesopotamian sculptors about 1550 B. C., and sent by his Mesopotamian allies to Amenophis III, to whom, on account of the lion-hunting expeditions sculptured on them, they would be an acceptable gift."

A. H. SAYCE writes to the *Academy* (of Aug. 9): "Since I wrote on this subject in the *Academy* of July 26, I have read Mr. Budge's article in the *Classical Review*, and see that it contains evidence against his conjecture that the slabs which he describes came from Mesopotamia. One of them, he states, has upon it the representation of two giraffes browsing on a palm-tree. Now the giraffe has been confined to the Ethiopian region of the world during the historical period, and was consequently unknown to the inhabitants of Asia. The stones, therefore, on which it is depicted could not have come from Mesopotamia, but must have been brought from the districts of the Soudan south of Egypt. The dress of the huntsmen represented on the slabs bears out this conclusion. It is the same as that of

the people of Kesh or Kush whose portraits are met with on the Egyptian monuments. The feathered head-dress worn by Asiatics like the Zakkur or Merodach-nadin-akhi of Babylonia is quite different, consisting of a fringe of feathers which runs round the top of a square cap. On the other hand, the one or two tall feathers stuck in the hair of the huntsmen on the slabs exactly resemble the mode in which, according to the Egyptian artists, certain Kushites and Libyans decorated their heads. We must, accordingly, see in the slabs an example of early Kushite or Ethiopian art. The sculptors probably belonged to the same race as the prehistoric people who have covered the sandstone rocks of Upper Egypt with their rude designs. Here, too, we have figures of huntsmen armed with bows and arrows, of giraffes, ostriches, and other animals, in the same style of art as that of the slabs. Both Mr. Petrie and myself have pointed out the evidence there is for the great antiquity of these drawings, which imply that, at the time they were made, the district south of Silsilis was a well-wooded and, therefore, well-watered land, where herds of giraffes browsed on the foliage of the shrubs—a physical condition of the country very unlike that which has prevailed there in historical times. Similar prehistoric drawings on the rocks have been found in various parts of northern Africa, in southern Morocco by Lenz (*Timbuktu*, II, pp. 10, 367), in the district between Tripoli and Ghadames by Rohlf's (*Quer durch Afrika*, I, p. 52), in the country of the Tibbu by Nachtigal (*Sahara und Sudan*, I, p. 307) and in Kordofan by Lejean (Hartmann, *Nigritier*, I, p. 41). Dr. Bonnet has recently discovered them in southern Oran, along with the stone implements by means of which they were engraved (*Revue d'Ethnographie*, VIII). As I have before remarked in the *Academy* (March 15, 1890), they remind us of the Bushman paintings on the rocks of southern Africa. I may add that the museum of Constantinople contains some curious sculptured stones from Darfur which in many points present a strong resemblance to those which are the subject of this letter."

THE BENI-HASSAN CARTOUCHES.—Mr. C. Murch writes from Ramleh (Egypt) under date of July 29: "Soon after the mutilation of the celebrated Khnum Hotep tomb at Beni-Hassan became known, it was suggested that, if the cartouches could be found, it would be worth while to replace them in their former positions in the tomb. On January 24, I learned that two cartouches I had purchased from a native dealer belonged to those that had been stolen from the Beni-Hassan tomb; and I hastened, on the same day, to acquaint the Egyptian government with the fact, at the same time accompanying my statement by the following words: 'I am ready to tell you at any time the facts as to where I got the pieces. I feel satisfied that with this information you will be able to work back to the guilty parties.' I supposed that the authorities would hasten to ask me

where and from whom I purchased the pieces. In this I was mistaken. Some days later I had an opportunity of seeing the dealer from whom I made the purchase, and I succeeded in getting a third cartouche. On February 25, I informed the Egyptian government of this third cartouche; but to this day the authorities have never asked me anything about where I got either the first two or the third of the cartouches.

"The Egyptian government will never be able to offer a reasonable excuse for having permitted conditions to exist which admitted of the possibility of such wholesale destruction of tombs as was carried on during the summer and fall of 1889 within a radius of fifteen miles, including Beni-Hassan. I saw myself scarcely less than one hundred of these pieces.

"The man from whom I purchased the cartouches has told me, repeatedly, that he sold to the Bulâq Museum thirty-eight or thirty-nine pieces, every one of which came from the neighborhood of either Beni-Hassan or Tel-el-Amarna.

"Some time ago the Egyptian authorities, through the American Consul-General, requested me to return the cartouches I had purchased, as they had been stolen from the tomb. I proposed to return the cartouches on the condition that the government should make a vigorous effort to recover the remaining cartouches; that they should agree to restore the cartouches to their places in the tomb; and that the tomb should be thoroughly secured against further depredations by a strong iron door. In reply to a further unconditional offer, I am told that the Archæological Department will be very glad to get them, and that it may be possible to replace them in their former position; but no positive agreement to do so is made, nor is any intimation given that any effort will ever be undertaken to secure the remaining cartouches or discover the perpetrators of the deed."

"JOSEPH IN EGYPT."—Under this title, Dr. H. BRUGSCH contributes an article to the *Deutsche Rundschau* for May. At its close, Dr. Brugsch announces the discovery of an inscribed stone found last winter by an American, Mr. Charles E. Wilbour. The tablet contains 32 lines, more or less defaced. At its head is the name and title of a hitherto unknown king, *Chit-het*, who, in the fourteenth year of his reign, speaks of "the very great misfortune of having no overflow of the Nile for seven years." Certain peculiarities in the style of writing and in the grouping of hieroglyphs assign this stone to the fourth century B. C. Evidently somebody had taken an old story of a seven-years' famine, and clothed it in modern dress for the purpose of exciting respect for some fourth-century divinity. In the reign of this ancient king, the seven years of famine had closed with the fourteenth year of his reign. The seven "fat years" had preceded them. The throne-name of this king, different from his family name, has

been found once on an inscription over a door in the great pyramid of Saqqarah, from which it appears that the king belonged to the first Egyptian dynasty, at least 1500 years before the time of Joseph. This old story, with the name of the old king, was again circulated in the XXII dynasty. Dr. Brugsch believes in the real historic character of this newly-found stone, and calls Chit-het "the longest forgotten king of any epoch;" and he says that the stone will be prized through all time as an important piece of evidence for the actual occurrence of a seven-years' famine in the time of Joseph.—L. DICKERMANN, in *Zion's Herald*.

CAIRO.—FRENCH SCHOOL.—The work of the French School of Archæology at Cairo progresses apace. It is the self-imposed law of this studious and learned body, that each member of the school shall annually make a full and complete copy of some one monument of ancient Egypt, small or large, temple or tomb. In certain cases, where the task is too great for the limit of time, two or more years may be devoted to it. The school proposes this year to attack the multitudinous texts of the Great Temple of Edfû—a gigantic undertaking, and one which will surely give employment to more than one student for at least some years. In the meanwhile, M. Bénédite has transcribed all the texts and copied all the basreliefs at Philæ, and it is hoped that his *Mémoire* may be ready for publication in 1892. M. Bouriant is progressing fast with Médinét Habû, where he has been at work for the last two years. The forthcoming numbers of the *Mémoires* of the school will contain, *inter alia*, the end of M. Ravaisse's monograph on the old palace of the Fatimite Kaliphs at Cairo, some important Coptic texts, and transcripts of several historic tombs at Thebes, including that of Queen Titi, with illustrations in chromolithography.

MENDES.—DISCOVERY OF A PTOLEMAIC LIBRARY OF PAPYRI.—A discovery has been made on the site of the ancient Mendes which may be of more than mere Egyptologic importance. A building has been partly unearthed, consisting of some fourteen rooms containing what was apparently a library of the Ptolemaic period. More than five hundred rolls of papyrus have been found in a carbonized condition, the building having evidently been burned. These papyri are written in Greek, and, so far as can be seen, are of the Ptolemaic or Roman age, and not Byzantine. There is a chance, therefore, of finding some works of value. But it will be necessary to spend several hundred pounds in excavation, and the Museum is just now without funds. Then comes the slow work of unrolling and deciphering, for which it will be necessary to employ one of the experts at Naples.—N. Y. *E. Post*, July 7; *Cour. de l'Art*, 1890, No. 27.

THEBES.—From Thebes there comes intelligence of the discovery, this spring, of a headless statue of Seti II of heroic size and archaic style. It was found at a depth of two feet below the surface level of the mud

deposit which covers the floor of the great Hypostyle Hall. Greeks and Europeans, meanwhile, are carrying on an extensive system of plunder at Ekhnîm and other places.—AMELIA B. EDWARDS, in *Academy*, July 26.

ALGERIA.

CHERCHELL.—**A CHRISTIAN SARCOPHAGUS-RELIEF.**—To the west of Chercell, opposite the present cemetery, two Roman wells and two sepulchral chambers were found last year, containing a large number of stone sarcophagi. Among other contents that escaped destruction was the front of the cover of a Christian sarcophagus of the fourth or fifth century. It is covered with figures in relief. In the centre is an unfinished circular medallion supported by two genii. On the left is the Adoration of the Magi accompanied by their camels, while Joseph rests on the back of the Virgin's chair. On the right are the three children in the fiery furnace.—*Revue arch.*, 1890, I, pp. 214-16.

ASIA.

HINDUSTAN.

INDO-SASSANIAN COINS.—Recent numbers of the *Proceedings* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal contain reports on old coins, acquired by the government as treasure-trove, by Dr. Hoernle, the philological secretary. The most important find here recorded is that of 175 silver pieces of the class called Indo-Sassanian, which were discovered in Marwara. According to Dr. Hoernle, they resemble the genuine Sassanian type more closely than any hitherto known. They belong to two series: one imitating the coins of the Sassanian king Firuz (459-86 A. D.) in minute details, though of rude execution; the other substituting a barbaric head for that of Firuz. On none is there any legend. It is known from history that about 470 A. D. the White Huns, under their leader Toramana, annexed the eastern provinces of the Sassanian kingdom, and passed on to the invasion of India. It is further known that Toramana imitated the contemporary Gupta coinage, as well as that of Kashmir, putting his name on them. Dr. Hoernle, therefore, argues that these Indo-Sassanian coins also belong to Toramana, at an earlier period of his conquests. In this connection it is interesting to note that the barbaric head with its thick lips and large nose is not unlike that on the gold coins of the Indo-Scythian king Kadphises.—*Academy*, June 14.

INDIAN PHILOLOGY.—*Part IV of Epigraphia Indica*—the official record of the inscriptions collected in the course of the Archæological Survey of India—consists, like former parts, of texts and translations which have

been prepared by German scholars from the impressions made by Dr. James Burgess and his assistants. Perhaps the most important paper is that by Prof. Kielhorn, of Göttingen, upon the Siyadoni inscription, which has enabled him to reconstruct the order of four kings of Kanauj in the ninth and tenth centuries. This inscription records the gifts of traders to Vishnu; and many of the gifts are valued in terms of *drammas*, which is evidently a coin or monetary denomination of some sort. Another inscription, from Peheva in the Karnal district of the Punjab—edited by Prof. Bühler, of Vienna—similarly records the voluntary taxation for religious purposes imposed upon themselves by certain horse-dealers.—*Academy*, June 21.

AFGHANISTAN.

GRÆCO-INDIAN STATUES.—M. S  nart has published, in the *Journal Asiatique* (1890, Feb.-March), a paper in which he describes very fully the remarkable sculptures found at Sikri and already referred to on p. 179 of this volume. His paper is accompanied by good plates. A full summary of it will be found in our summary of the *Journal Asiatique*.

PERSIA.

EXCAVATIONS BY M. DE MORGAN.—The excavations undertaken by M. de Morgan at the request of the Ministry of Public Instruction in Linkoran (Northern Persia, on the banks of the Caspian) have been eminently successful. His encampment has been at an elevation of 1745 met. at Aspa Hiz, six kilom. from the frontier. He has found a large number of dolmens, which, instead of containing, like those of Scandinavian lands, sepulchral furniture of polished stone, belong, on the contrary, to the bronze or the iron age. The country appears to have been unoccupied when these dolmen-builders (which he believes to have been Aryans) established themselves in it: the stone age is unknown in the province of Linkoran. M. de Morgan has collected more than 1300 objects from about 200 tombs. The collection is on its way to Paris.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1890, Nos. 27, 30.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The *Acad  mie des Inscriptions* has allotted 15,000 frs., from the Garnier Fund, to M. Dutreuil du Rhin, who is charged with a mission of exploration in Central Asia.

BABYLONIA.

A COLLECTION OF BABYLONIAN TABLETS.—A very interesting collection of clay-tablets found in the ruins of Sippara was sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Co. on July 4. The catalogue contains about two hundred and fifty lots, the majority dating from the early period of the First Babylonian Empire. These are generally contracts for the sale of lands, fields, houses,

grain, slaves, *etc.*, and attest the great commercial activity of the metropolis of the rising empire. A marriage contract of the time of Khammurabi (No. 217) claims special attention, as it is unique among the documents of this epoch. The remainder of the collection consists of tablets of the Second Babylonian Empire, and of the Persian, Greek, and Parthian periods. Two are especially interesting from the social point of view. One is the summing up and judgment in a lawsuit of the thirteenth year of Nabonidos. A farmer named Iddin-Marduk had sent by boat to Babylon 480 measures of fruit. Kurgal-natan, who had undertaken the transport, lost part of his cargo on the way, and, having admitted that there had been neglect on his part, agreed to make restitution. When Iddin-Marduk came to claim the amount, Kurgal-natan avoided him, so that the former was compelled to bring the case before the court. The boat-owner, when summoned, acknowledged the charge, and was condemned to pay the value of the lost fruit. The decision is attested by the seals of five judges. This curious case shows that, in Babylonia, carriage practically included insurance. There are a great many contracts of sales and loans. An interesting one (No. 205) shows that slaves as well as lands, houses, and personal property were mortgaged. It also comprises lists of various kinds of tithes due to the temple of Esagil, of animals brought to Babylon for sale, and of other personal property. No doubt it was an inventory made before a mortgage, or a bill of sale.

The tablets of the Greek and Parthian periods are, as usual, mostly astronomical. The latest is of 91 B. C. The collection also includes a few Akkadian texts. The most important (No. 215) consists of 216 lines, and appears to be agricultural.—*Academy*, June 21.

TABLETS FROM NIFFER.—Professor Robert Harper of Yale College brought back from the University of Pennsylvania's expedition to Babylonia three tablets. They belong to the so-called class of loan-tablets, and were unearthed at Niffer. They are dated in the years two and four of Ashur-itilli-ilani, King of Assyria. The dates are of chronological value. They show that the Babylonian empire existed, if only in name, for four years after the death of Assurbanipal.—*Biblia*, Sept., 1890.

ARABIA.

MISSION TO MT. SINAI.—Marquis de Vogüé communicated to the *Académie des Inscriptions* a letter from M. Bénédict, whose epigraphic researches in the Sinaïtic peninsula have already been partially reported (vol. v, pp. 88, 486). It is dated from the wady Feiran, May 17, 1890. M. Bénédict has copied more than a thousand inscriptions between the wady Nasb, the region of Magharat, the Mogatteb and the Feiran wadys. The

explorer believes that the region which he is now about to explore will not prove as fruitful.—Paris *Temps*, June 14.

PALESTINE.

NEW MAPS OF PALESTINE.—Dr. HANS FISCHER of Leipzig assisted by Prof. H. GUTHE has executed a fine new map of Palestine which is published, accompanied by an explanatory article of Dr. Fischer, in the *Zeitschrift d. deut. Palästina-Vereins*, XIII (1890), 1. Dr. Fischer remarks: "The geographic and especially the topographic exploration of Palestine has made extraordinary progress during the last decades. But this has not been made use of chartographically in the way required by the present condition of geography. The above new map of Palestina, on a scale of 1:700000 (pl. 2) is planned to meet this want, and we have considered our main problem to be, to give a clear and correct statement of the orohydrographic relations of this region. The nomenclature and especially the historical names are due to Professor H. Guthe." The most important source for this map was the great map published in 1880 by the English Palestine Exploration Fund, on the scale of 1:63360, in 26 sheets. Help has also been derived from Captain Conder's survey of a portion of Eastern Palestine in 1881; from Mr. Schumacher's survey of Dscholan, West Hauran, Adschlun, etc.; from Lieut. Mantell's maps of the coast of Syria; and from the maps of the French Expedition of 1860–1. A further list of sources is given by Dr. Fischer, involving an historic account of the successive investigations in the various provinces included in this map.

The Palestine Exploration Fund has now ready for issue the new map of Palestine, upon which Mr. GEORGE ARMSTRONG, the assistant secretary, has long been engaged. It is on the scale of three-eighths of an inch to the mile; and it takes in both sides of the Jordan, extending to Baalbek and Damascus in the north, and to Kadesh Barnea in the south. All modern names are in black; over these are printed Old-Testament and Apocrypha names in red, and New-Testament, Josephus, and Talmudic names in blue, thus showing at a glance all the identifications of sites that have been ascertained. A companion map, showing the elevations by raised contour-lines, is also approaching completion.—*Academy*, Aug. 2.

AN EARLY HEBREW INSCRIPTION.—Prof. SAYCE has communicated to me the following inscription on a small weight found on the site of Samaria, and purchased by Dr. Chaplin last spring: face 1, רבעשל; face 2, רבענצנ; which seems to read רבע של רבע נצנ, "a quarter of a quarter of a נצנ." Mr. Flinders Petrie, to whom Prof. Sayce communicated this interpretation, writes that he has discovered, from other sources, that the standard weight of Northern Syria amounted to 640 grains, of which the quarter of a quarter would be 40 grains, that is, exactly the value of the

Samaritan weight in the possession of Dr. Chaplin. Whether נצנ is derived from the root צנ cannot be decided yet, but the use of של is important at the probable date of the eighth century B. C., which the forms of the characters indicate, and in the northern kingdom. של, which is a contraction of ש=ל=אשר, is found in *Canticles*, which is considered a production of the Samaritan kingdom, in *Jonah*, and in *Ecclesiastes*. The early use of של might perhaps help to bridge over the gulf which Prof. Margoliouth has found between classical Hebrew and that of Sirach.—A. NEUBAUER, in *Athenæum*, Aug. 2.

HEBREW INSCRIPTIONS OF THE PRE-EXILIC EPOCH.—A fixed starting-point in date can at last be assigned to the few pre-exilic Hebrew inscriptions which are at present known to us. Mr. Clark, of Jerusalem, possesses a seal which bears upon it the following inscription: לאלשמעב|ןהמלך; “Belonging to Elishama’ the son of the king.” Now this Elishama’ is evidently the Jewish prince who is mentioned, in *Jer.* xli. 1, as of “the seed royal” and grandfather of Ishmael, the contemporary of Zedekiah. He would, therefore, have flourished about 650 B. C., and the forms of the characters used in his inscription become a subject of epigraphic interest. Three of them are specially distinctive—*Aleph*, *Mēm*, and *Kaph*. Of these, *Aleph* and *Mēm* have precisely the same forms as in the Siloam inscription. On the other hand, the *Kaph* is less archaic than in the Siloam text. The latter must consequently be somewhat older than the seal of Elishama’; and the general opinion is thus justified which refers the tunnel and inscription of Siloam to the reign of either Ahaz or Hezekiah.—A. H. SAYCE, in *Academy*, Aug. 2.

CAESAREA (near).—VESPASIAN’S COLONY OF CAESAREA.—A letter from Dr. SCHUMACHER dated from Haifa to Professor Guthe gives information of the discovery, six kilom. N. W. of Caesarea, of ruins of buildings, and of a granite column with an inscription reading: M(arcum) FL(avium) AGRIP-PAM PONTIF(icem) | II VIRAL(em) | COL(oniae) I (primae) FL(aviae) AUG(us-tae) CAESAREAE ORA(TO)REM EX DEC(urionum) DEC(reto) PEC(unia) PUB-L(ica). The letters are in the form that would be given by the reed or brush as used in judicial acts. It is important as the first inscription found on this site, and certainly the first in which the full name of this colony of Vespasian is given, which was, as Tacitus says, *Caesarea Judaeae caput*, the capital city both for native kings and Roman governors. Many coins, from Domitian down, bear the name of the city. The Roman colony was placed here very shortly after the end of the Jewish war. Its title of first colony, *colonia prima*, shows it to have been the first colony in the Roman Empire founded by Vespasian. The site where the inscription was found is interesting as showing that the territory of the colony extended as far as this point. The Agrippa mentioned in the inscription is conjectured to be the

son of Josephus, and the date to be before 100 A. D.—Prof. ZANGEMEISTER, in the *Zeitschrift d. deut. Palästina-Vereins*, XIII (1890), 1, pp. 25–30.

LACHISH.—FLINDERS PETRIE'S EXCAVATIONS.—We take, from the annual report of the general committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund, the following account by Mr. Petrie of his recent excavations on the site of Lachish.

After lengthy delays, officially, I was able to begin excavation for the Palestine Exploration Fund in the middle of April. Nothing was known of the history of pottery in Syria, and therefore nothing had been done in past surveys and explorations towards dating the various *tells* and *khurbehs*. It had been necessary, therefore, on applying for a site to trust to the identification by names; and there seemed little risk in expecting that Umm Lâkis and 'Ajlân—one or other, if not both—would prove to be Amorite towns, Lachish and Eglon. Some other ruins were included in the legal limit of area of 9½ square kilometres for the permission. Among them, most happily, was Tell Hesý. I left Egypt for Syria, arriving at Jaffa on March 9. Although the permission was signed, it did not reach Jerusalem till March 29. For nearly three weeks, therefore, I was unable to forward the business. Meantime I was able to examine and discuss the various buildings and remains of masonry with Professor Hayter Lewis and Dr. Chaplin; and thus I learnt something about the antiquities, but I found how provokingly little is positively known and in what a vast uncertainty almost every question still remains. It was not until April 14 that I could begin work. I had already visited the various sites included in the area of permission, but found that all but one were of Roman age and unimportant. The only prominent place was Tell Hesý, in the Arab country, six miles from the village of Burer, where we had to settle to begin with. But as Umm Lâkis had been supposed to be Lachish, and it was the nearest site to the village, three miles off, I determined to examine it. My expectations of it were quite confirmed. We trenched about all over the ground down to the undisturbed native red clay; but there were only six or eight feet of earth, and pottery of Roman age was continually found in it; while, most decisively, a worn coin of Maximian Hercules (*circa* 300 A. D.) was found within two feet of native clay. Khurbet 'Ajlân appeared far less promising than Umm Lâkis; there is very little extent of artificial soil, very little pottery about it, and what there is shows Roman age.

We then moved and established ourselves at Tell Hesý, which appeared to me to be a very important city of early date. We will first notice what reasons there are for believing this to be Lachish, and then we shall see how valuable the literary notices of its history become in understanding the site. Lachish was one of the five strongholds of the Amorites, with Jerusalem, Hebron, Jarmuth and Eglon (*Jos.* x. 5). And it continued to be one of the strongest places in the country down to the invasions of Sen-

nacherib and Nebuchadnezzar, to both of whom it was a special object of attack. It must, therefore, have had some natural advantages, and from various other notices (especially Eusebius) it certainly lay in the low country in this district. Now at Tell Hesi is the only spring for miles around, a brackish brook trickles down from Tell Nejileh, where in ancient times it was confined by a massive dam; and at Tell Hesi it is joined by a fine fresh spring, while the whole of the water is swallowed in the stony wady within a few hundred yards lower, and never reappears. It is certain, then, that Tell Hesi and subordinately Tell Nejileh must have been positions of first-rate importance from the time of the earliest settlements. They would thus agree to the character of Lachish and Eglon. The history of Tell Hesi begins about 1500 B. C., and ends about 500 B. C.; while Tell Nejileh, as far as can be seen on the surface, is of the same age, or ruined even earlier. The absolute point of date is the position in Tell Hesi—at half to three-quarters of the height up the mound—of the thin black Phœnician pottery which is known in Egypt to date from about 1100 B. C. While the close of its history is fixed by the fragments of good Greek pottery on the top of it, and the total absence of Seleucid and Roman objects. There are then no sites in the country around so suited to the importance of Lachish and Eglon as these two Tells; and conversely there are no recorded places of such primary value as these must have been, except the two Amorite capitals of the low country, which we know to have been near together. The transference of the names in late times to settlements a few miles off is probably due to the returning Jews not being strong enough to wrest the springs from the Bedawin sheep-masters.

The actual remains of Tell Hesi consist of a mound which is formed of successive towns, one on the ruins of another, and an enclosure taking in an area to the south and west of it. This enclosure is nearly a quarter of a mile across in each direction, and is bounded by a clay rampart still seven feet high in parts, and in one place by a brick wall. This area of about 30 acres would suffice to take in a large quantity of cattle in case of a sudden invasion; and such was probably its purpose, as no buildings are found in it, and there is but little depth of soil. The city mound is about 200 feet square; its natural ground is 45 to 58 feet above the stream in the wady below, and on that the mass of dust and ruins of brick walls rises 60 feet. The whole of the east side of the town is destroyed by the encroachments of the valley, which here makes a great bend that has enabled the winter torrents to eat away this side. But for this fact we should have been unable to reach anything much of the earlier ages here; but in the section cut away in a steep slope above the wady every period is equally exposed. We can thus see the succession of the walls of the town and trace its history.

The earliest town here, on a knoll close to the spring, was of great strength and importance; the lowest wall of all being 28 feet 8 inches thick, of clay bricks, unburnt; and over this are two successive patchings of later rebuilding, altogether 21 feet of height remaining. Such massive work was certainly not that of the oppressed Israelites during the time of the Judges; it cannot be as late as the Kings, since the pottery of about 1100 B. C. is found above its level. It must, therefore, be the Amorite city; and agrees with the account that "the cities are walled and very great" (*Num.*, XIII. 28), "great and walled up to heaven" (*Deut.*, 1. 28), and also with the sculpture of the conquests of Ramessu II, at Karnak, where the Amorite cities are all massively fortified. So far as a scale of accumulation can be estimated, the foundation of the city wall would have been about 1500 B. C., and thus agrees to the time of the great Egyptian conquests of the land, beginning under Tahutmes I, at that date. The need of a defence against such a well-organized foe probably gave the great start to fortifying in Syria. On both outside and inside of this wall is a great quantity of burnt dust and ashes, with fragments of pottery; and we can now exactly know the character of the Amorite pottery.

This fort, after repairs which still exist as solid brickwork over 20 feet high, fell into complete ruin. No more bricks were made; rude houses of stones from the stream were all that were erected; and for long years the alkali burner used the deserted hill, attracted by the water-supply to wash his ashes with. This corresponds to the barbaric Hebrew period under the Judges. This period is marked by a stratum of 5 feet of dust and rolled stones out of the valley below, lying in confusion on the ruins of the great Amorite wall. These remains clearly show a barbaric period, when rude huts of the nearest materials were piled up only to fall soon into ruin. Then, again, the town was walled. Phœnician pottery begins to appear, and some good masonry—evidently of the age of the early Jewish kings. This period of wall-building and fortifying goes on with intermissions and various destructions until the end of the history. Successive fortifications were built as the ruins rose higher and the older walls were destroyed; Cypriote influence comes in, and later on Greek influence, from about 700 B. C. and onwards. The great ruin of the town was that by Nebuchadnezzar, in about 600 B. C.; and some slight remains of Greek pottery, down to about 400 B. C., show the last stage of its history. Happily the indications can be interpreted by our literary records, otherwise we could have discovered little about a place in which not a single inscription or dated object has been found. The first of these walls is the most solid, being 13 feet thick, and this probably belongs to Rehoboam's fortification of Lachish (*II Chron.*, XI. 9); for, though David and Solomon doubtless did some building (*II Chron.*, VIII. 2-6), probably this was more in the outlying

parts of the kingdom. Probably to this fortifying of Rehoboam we must attribute the wall which I have traced along the north and west of the town, forming a tower at the northwest corner. The four rebuildings which may be traced on the east-face section must belong to some of the fortifying mentioned as having been done under Asa, Jehoshaphat, Uzziah, Jotham and Manasseh. That the main building here does not belong to later times than Nebuchadnezzar's destruction is shown by the scanty remains of post-exilic times found on the very top of the mound, a Persian coin and pieces of Greek pottery of the fifth century. On the south side a different character of walls is found; one of the later being a massive brick wall 25 feet thick, and still of a considerable height. Probably this belongs to Manasseh's work, about 650 B. C. This was built over a great *glacis* slope, formed of blocks of stone faced with plaster, which can be traced for forty feet height of slope; perhaps this may be attributed to the hasty defences by Hezekiah at the time of Sennacherib's invasion in 713 B. C. A flight of steps of rather rough stones led us to an ascent of the *glacis*, which has now perished in the valley, and there is the gateway of a building at the foot of the steps, the rest of which has likewise been washed away. As this building may be attributed to about 700 B. C., or earlier, its character is important in the question of stone-working. There is the system of drafted stones, with a smooth edge, and a rough lump on the middle of the face; but there is no trace of the "claw tool," or rather comb-pick, as it may be more intelligibly described. On the masonry at Jerusalem this is a constant feature, and we will notice later on the importance of this matter. This *glacis* slope overlies the earth, which is piled 10 feet deep around a large building, the line of which I have traced on the east side. This building is 85 feet long, with walls of clay brick over four feet thick. It must be considerably earlier than the *glacis* to allow of ten feet of accumulation; and as the *glacis* is not likely to be earlier than Hezekiah, the building can hardly be of Ahaz; but it rather belongs to the long and flourishing time of Uzziah. Indeed, on a regular scale of accumulation of deposits, we should need to date it back to Jehoash; but we can hardly be too early in dating it to 800 B. C. Then ten feet below this is another clay-brick building, which we should accordingly have to date back to 900 B. C., or earlier—perhaps 1000 B. C. It has, moreover, been ruined and burnt and then constructed out of the old materials very rudely. Though of clay-brick, it had doorways of fine, white limestone, and some precious slabs of these yet remain, turned upside down in the reconstruction. Four of these show us a curious form of decoration by a shallow half-pilaster, a very sloping shaft, resting on a low cushion or quarter-round base, and with a volute at the top, projecting, without any separate capital or line, across the shaft.

We are here face to face at last with work of the earlier Jewish kings, probably executed by the same school of masons who built and adorned the temple of Solomon. We see decoration which we must suppose to be closely akin to that of Solomon's time—if not, indeed, as early as that itself. We learn that the Ionic volute, which the Greeks borrowed from Asia, goes back to the tenth century in Asiatic art; and we can hardly fail to see its origin from a ram's horn, thus leading us to a pointed suggestion as to the form of the "horns of the altar." Besides these wall-slabs there are fragments of a cavetto moulding from the lintels of the door, exactly like that of the early Jewish monolith shrine at Siloam. Three of these pilasters have been found, and, though not thought worth removal by the Turkish officials, not one of them can come to England. I have taken casts and photographs of them, and carefully reburied them in known spots. Besides these, one of the slabs had a graffito on it representing a lion (?) walking; and as it was upside down it must have been scratched in the time of the first building. Unfortunately the remainder of this building is beneath 30 feet of earth, and the small prospect of there being anything else of importance in it makes it scarcely worth while to undertake such a weighty clearance. No small objects have been found in the ashes so far.

Another matter of importance in itself, and of inestimable value for future exploration, is the fixing of a scale of dated pottery. Poor as Tell Hesi is in some respects, it is full of potsherds; and the chance of such a grand section as that of the east face from top to bottom gives us at one stroke a series of all the varieties of pottery during over a thousand years. We now know for certain the characteristics of Amorite, of earlier-Jewish and of later-Jewish pottery influenced by Greek trade, and we can trace the importation and the influence of Phœnician pottery. In future all the tells and ruins of the country will at once reveal their age by the potsherds which cover them. Without entering on details, we may distinguish the Amorite by the very peculiar comb-streaking on the surface, wavy ledges for handles, and polished red-faced bowls, decorated by burnished cross-lines. These date from about 1500 to 1100 B. C., and deteriorate down to disappearance about 900. The Phœnician is a thin hard black or brown ware; bottles with long necks, elegant bowls, and white juglets with pointed bottoms. Beginning about 1100, it flourishes till about 800 B. C. It develops into the Cypriote bowls, with V-handles, painted in bistre ladder patterns, which range from about 950 to 750 B. C. Due also to Phœnician influence seem to be the lamps from about 900 to 750 B. C., formed by open bowls pinched in at the edge to form a wick-spout. These were succeeded in the time of Greek influence, from 750 B. C., by the same pinched type, but of Greek ware, and with a flat brim. The Greek influence is also seen in the massive bowls of drab pottery, like those of early Naukratis, and the

huge loop-handles, such as belong to both Naukratis and Defenneh before 600 B. C. All these approximate dates are solely derived from the levels of the walls and the thickness of the deposits; but they agree well with what is otherwise known.

The methods of stone-working are another great key to the age of work. In the Haram wall at Jerusalem all the stones are dressed with the comb-pick (or "claw-tool") down to the very base, as Professor Lewis states. This tool in Egypt is characteristic of Greek work, and it was used in pre-Persian work in Greece, pointing to its being of Greek introduction. Now in the masonry of the period of the kings here we have a strong test of the question; and in no part either of the gateway, steps or pilaster-slabs is any trace of comb-pick to be seen. The evidence, therefore, is strong that the tool is a sign of Herodian and later ages; and we must ascribe the whole of the Haram wall to Herod. This also strengthens the view that Ramet-el-Khallil is an early building, as no trace of comb-picking is seen on the massive blocks there, but only on the later relining of the building.

As the Turkish Government claims everything, all the perfect pottery has been taken by the officials, and the stone-work is left to be destroyed by the Bedawîn. Casts, photographs, and potsherds (such as any visitor can pick up here) are all that may be brought to England. These will be exhibited this summer in London, probably along with my Egyptian collections of this season.—*Academy*, July 26: cf. A. H. SAYCE, in *N. Y. Independent*, August 28; and *Biblia* for September.

PHŒNICIA.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES NEAR SIDON.—As nearly as can be ascertained from reliable sources, the facts concerning the recent archæological discoveries near Sidon appear to be as follows: In a cave near the foot of Mount Lebanon, about 2 miles distant from the Sidon seashore, five stone sarcophagi, with various finely carved figures upon them, have recently been discovered; but, as the inscriptions upon them have not yet been deciphered, and the sarcophagi, as well as the photographs taken thereof, are jealously guarded from intrusive eyes, nothing positive as to the period of classic art to which they belong can be stated with any degree of accuracy. At some later date it may be possible to give fuller details. The cave itself is 27 feet long, 2 ft. wide, and 7½ ft. high. On the upper side-wall of the cave, opposite to the entrance door, there is a mosaic of most exquisite workmanship. It represents the colored figure of a woman in most delicate mosaic, belonging, doubtless, to some distinguished old Greek family. Judging from the Greek inscription, the mosaic would not seem to be of very remote antiquity; but, owing to its incomparable beauty and perfection, it will prove a most valuable addition to the collection of the

Imperial Ottoman Museum at Constantinople. Another authority claims that there are two figures of women in mosaic, one in green, the other in blue, both being pronounced to be Phœnician remains.

Other objects, found in another site, are columns, figures, statuettes, and various ornaments of Greek workmanship, of all of which photographs have been made and sent to the Museum at Constantinople, where the originals are soon to follow.—(*U. S. Consular Reports*) E. BISSINGER, United States Consulate, *Beirut*, January 27, 1890: *cf. Athenæum*, June 21.

A SIDONIAN CIPPUS.—M. RENAN presented to the *Acad. des Inscr.* a reproduction of a *cippus* from Sidon with a Phœnician inscription which he thus translates: "This offering was given by Abd-Miskar, son of Abd-Lesept, second magistrate, son of Baal-Sillekh, to his lord Salman; let him bless." The god Salman is of Assyrian origin, and enters into the name of Salmaneser and that of the Palmyrene goddess Selamanis. The offering mentioned was the *anathema* placed on the *cippus*.—*Paris Temps*, April 29.

ASIA MINOR.

PROFESSOR RAMSAY'S EXPLORATION IN ASIA MINOR (*cf.* pp. 197–8): **NOTES FROM PISIDIA, ISAURIA, AND KAPPADOKIA.**—W. M. RAMSAY and D. G. HOGARTH write to the *Athenæum* (of July 26 and Aug. 16): "During twelve days spent in the Pisidian mountains we have completed the first instalment of our task this year, namely, to supplement and connect previous surveys of the geographical and archæological features of the country about the great lakes. We left Smyrna on June 14, and travelled up the railway to its new terminus at Dinari (Kelainai-Apameia). The extension, lately completed by the energy of Mr. Purser, from Seraikeny to the head of the Maiandros, is the greatest step in the development of Anatolia which has been taken for centuries. For the tourist the line does much: Hierapolis, Laodikeia, and Kolossai are now within two or three miles of railway stations, and can be visited with ease and comfort. At *Dinari*, we copied half a dozen new inscriptions, two, one Latin and one Greek, being of unusual interest; and we left it on June 16. In the course of the next two days, we visited the sites of *Konana* and *Seleukeia Sidera*, and obtained inscriptions of little interest. The third evening found us at *Egerdir*, and we took the opportunity of visiting the ancient monastery which has survived on the island of Nisi in the lake. It possesses a *ms. lectionarium* of the fifteenth century. Hence, we struck into the wildest part of Pisidian Tauros. We first crossed into the valley of the Upper Eurymedon, and found at *Tofalas*, near the site of *Timbrias*, a number of curious Pisidian epitaphs. A very long ride, during which we had to cross country of terrible difficulty, brought us to Kara Bavlo, the site of Adada, discovered by Schönborn, and since visited by Professor Sterrett.

"The situation of **ADADA** is certainly striking. In a country that consists chiefly of impassable mountains it is a really important road-centre; amid a wilderness of rocks it commands a large extent of most fertile territory. We had great difficulty in finding it, and still greater difficulty in leaving it; and our experience was the best proof that the country can hardly be traversed except along a few routes, almost all of which pass through Adada. We found no road that is not indicated in Kiepert's most recent map, but we learned that some of his lines indicate routes which could never be made passable, except by unlimited tunnelling and bridging, while others, though poor enough at present, might easily be put in a very fair condition. The latter pass through Adada. This knowledge, which could not be got from previous travellers, introduces order into the topography of this whole district. Prof. Sterrett has very briefly described the ruins of Adada, whose name he did not know, and has copied the inscriptions with great diligence and accuracy. We had only about six hours of daylight available for work at Adada, and most of this was taken up in making a rough survey of the extensive and remarkably well-preserved ruins. The city, as Mr. Headlam first observed, occupied originally a small hill (called by Sterrett the acropolis), and a larger double-peaked hill to the southwest of it. The lines of fortification of this earlier city, partly natural and partly artificial, lay high above us on the right, wall above wall, as we approached by the road from Perga. This Pisidian hill-fortress, under the prosperity and peaceful government of the Roman Empire, was extended to the north so as to fill great part of a valley shut in by hills of no great height. This larger city whose extreme length was about 700 yards, with a breadth of about 200, was not fortified. The Agora lies partly inside and partly to the north of the earlier city, whose walls were destroyed in part to allow of the extension. It extended probably up to a building of peculiar shape, in fair preservation, about 180 yards north; but great part of it is a heap of confused ruins. Our survey indicates roughly the situation and shape of all the buildings which can be distinguished with certainty, but necessarily leaves out the great majority. 200 yards further north there are three small temples, in two of which the walls are practically complete. Inscriptions show that the city contained temples of Aphrodite, of Serapis, and of the Fatherland, and that the cultus of the emperors was associated with and put before each of the other cults; but there are difficulties, which need not be here mentioned, in assigning the names to particular buildings, owing to the fact that Prof. Sterrett is not quite so accurate in stating the locality of his inscriptions as in copying the text. Of his thirty-four inscriptions we saw only fourteen, besides one which he had not observed; a few we copied more completely, but in most we only confirmed his text. With little

trouble and no great expense the mass of ruins might be sorted and thoroughly examined, the whole plan of the city discovered, and a great deal of information obtained about its condition under the Empire. For a picture of society, as it was formed by Græco-Roman civilization in an Asiatic people, there is, perhaps, no place where the expenditure of a few hundreds would produce such results. Those who hold the opinion that the most important and interesting part of ancient history is the study of the evolution of society during the long conflict between Christianity and paganism will not easily find a work more interesting and fruitful at the price than the excavation of Adada. The modern name, *Bavlo*, is undoubtedly the Turkish pronunciation of Παῦλος. Numerous examples occur where the modern name is that of the patron saint of the church in the ancient city. Adada then was under the protection of the apostle. A mile south of the city, by the road to Perga, stands a little church, apparently of fairly early character, with the separating wall between the place for penitents and the body of the church, and with triple apsidal termination. This church might probably repay examination.

“The difficulty of getting through the mountains to the southern end of the Beysheher Lake can hardly be exaggerated. Three days of continuous riding brought us to Kashaktu at the southwestern corner of the lake; three-quarters of an hour to the east, on a spur of the hills, is a walled site, which there can be little doubt must be identified with the Roman colony *Parlais*; and the identification is supported by the presence of Latin inscriptions in neighboring villages. The ruins are situated precisely in the position assigned on general grounds to *Parlais* in the forthcoming *Historical Geography of Asia Minor*.

“From Beysheher to Konia we took the horse road by Fassiler, thence, southward to visit the sites of Lystra and Derbe, and to make a tour in Kilikia Tracheia.

“We spent July in the Isaurian Tauros and Southwestern Kappadokia. Our route, on leaving Konia, lay due south to the site of *Lystra* (Khatyn Serai). Here we copied a few new inscriptions and verified old ones, among the latter the milestone in the graveyard of Kavak, of which we obtained a more accurate copy, which establishes the line of the Roman road from Laranda and Derbe to Lystra. Some miles to the southeast we found another inscribed milestone upon the same road, standing, probably *in situ*, upon a bridge over the Tcharshembi Su. With the exception of Dorla, which is full of late epitaphs, the villages in this district contained nothing of interest, and we passed on rapidly by the site of *Derbe* (which should be placed at Gudelissin rather than at Losta) to *Karaman*. It should be mentioned that we visited *Dinorla*, where Prof. Sterrett placed Nea Isaura,

and were convinced from an inspection of the ruins that the identification is impossible.

"From Karaman we elected to travel over Tauros by the easternmost of the two roads to Mut, that passing by Kestel, where we expected to find traces of Koropissos. Nor were we disappointed, for immediately below the village, ten hours from Karaman, we found a ruined city, occupying a strong position above the Tchiri Su. Of the earliest foundation—*Koropissos*—little remains. The imposing structures which make the site remarkable belong to the later Christian city, renamed (as we learn from the *Notitiæ*) Hierapolis, while the fine acropolis whose towers crown the southern extremity of the plateau is later still, and almost certainly represents the Armenian fortress Sivilia, passed by Frederick Barbarossa on his march to Seleukeia. Inscriptions we looked for in vain, but had a hard day's work photographing and planning the site. Of a fine early church we made a detailed plan, and traced successfully the disposition of streets and buildings over the rest of the city area.

VI-Century Monastery.—"We next attempted to find the ruins at *Kodja Kalessi*: we found a guide at Mut, and the ruins four hours to the north-west. They proved to be those of a great monastery: the church, a very fine specimen of sixth-century architecture, is wonderfully complete, and no agencies but those of nature have contributed to its overthrow. The plan of the other buildings is easily traced. From the evident importance of this lonely monastery, and from the character of its architecture and elaborate ornamentation, it seems very probable that *Kodja Kalessi* represents the monastery of Apadua, built, according to Prokopios, by Justinian in Isauria. We made plans of the whole group of buildings and drawings of the church, took several photographs, and copied some rock inscriptions. One of the latter will give us a date: it was evidently cut by a monk in his own lifetime; for after recording that he was *πρεσβύτερος* and *παρὰμονάριος* of the monastery from the consulship of Gadamippus (Ga[*ius*]? Damippus), he left a blank space for the date of his death, which, alas! no one has been found to fill.

"Near Mut we discovered the remains of a city, probably *Dalisandos*; the ruins are of late character, but abound in inscribed sarcophagi. In Mut itself we were fortunate enough to find two new inscriptions of considerable interest: one is a dedication to Zeus Proasteios; the other contains the name *Claudiopolis*, thus confirming, at last, Leake's conjecture as to the identity of the site.

"The rest of our time in the Kalykadnos valley was spent in the vain endeavor to find *Diokaisareia*. In the course of the quest we discovered a solitary temple of the Roman period in very good preservation, and a fort. The ruins about the former were not considerable enough to warrant our

identifying the site as Diokaisareia, but it appears certain that that city must have been somewhere not far away. But no one appeared to know of any other ruins; so we gave it up, and struck the Ermenek road at Inai-bazaar, and descended to Selefkeh.

Visit to Olba and Korykos.—"On our way from Selefkeh to the north we visited some of Mr. Bent's brilliant discoveries of this year. We went first to Olba, the ruins of which are among the most interesting in Asia Minor, and fully justify Mr. Bent's description in the *Athenæum* of June 7 (see pp. 351-4); but the temple, though imposing to a distant view, is a great disappointment, being coarse and bad in style without any trace of archaic character. We must express our high admiration of the care and thoroughness with which Mr. Bent examined this and other places that we visited. The way in which he concentrated his work on a small district may be recommended to all archæological travellers, and his splendid discoveries in a country recently visited by such explorers as Langlois, Duchesne, Sterrett, etc., prove that this method is the one most likely to be successful.

"From Olba we made an excursion to the coast to see the great Korykian inscription discovered by Mr. Bent. We, of course, concede to Mr. Bent the task and the honor of publishing his discoveries; but, as our experience has always been that a first visit cannot exhaust the possible discoveries on any site, we considered that the plan of our journey required us to visit these important remains, and after we have seen them the best way seems to us to place all our results at Mr. Bent's disposal in publishing his account of his journey.

"The city of Olba, like that of Tyana, consisted of two parts, the fortified *polis* and the *hieron* with the town that grew up around it. The latter is about two and a half miles west-southwest of the former, and it was wholly undefended until about the time of Augustus, when the tower described by Mr. Bent was built under the priest Teukros, father of the Ajax who struck a well-known series of coins between 11 and 15 A. D. This tower has originated the modern name Uzunja Burdj, 'the Long Tower,' while the city proper still bears its old name under the form Oura. The *hieron* had a better situation than the *polis*, and almost all the finer buildings and the architectural features of the city during the Roman period were placed beside it; but the *polis* was still inhabited, and about 200-210 A. D. an aqueduct was built to supply it with water. This aqueduct bears a dedication, justly described by Mr. Bent as 'dreadfully obliterated,' in honor of Septimius Severus, Caracalla (Geta erased), and Julia Domna. But, like Komana, the site of Olba is, on the whole, a great disappointment: the inscriptions are few and uninteresting (except those just mentioned and a Christian epitaph with the name *Sandansaka*), and about the priest-kings of this historically interesting city we learn nothing.

"Mr. Bent's great inscription at Korykos cannot be taken as a list of the priest-kings of Olba. In the first place, it does not contain the name of any of the known priests of Olba. In the second place, it is engraved on the temple at Korykos, and we cannot agree with Mr. Bent in assigning to Olba any authority over such cities as Korykos or Sebaste, any more than we can accept the statement that it was ever metropolis of Isauria in Christian times. Sebaste in particular was a much more important place than Olba, moreover, the position of the inscription and the character of the names suggest a different explanation. The inscription was discovered by Mr. Bent in the wall of a Christian church, which is obviously of no very early date. This church was made by utilizing the temple which stood beside the brink of the Korykian cave. The walls of the *cella* were raised higher, and an apse was built on at the eastern end: the additions are of coarse work, and can be detected at a glance. We made a plan, showing the relation of the two buildings and indicating the *peribolos*-wall of fine polygonal masonry that surrounded the temple. The southern *anta* of the temple has disappeared; the northern still stands, wanting only the uppermost course of stones. The great inscription covers the whole of the front of the *anta*; but the loss of the top stone has deprived us of the preamble. The rest consists of an enumeration of citizens, probably of Korykos, and may fairly be taken as the list of those who subscribed to build the temple, probably about the beginning of the first century after Christ. The inscription was engraved on the stones before they were put into their places in the wall, and by an error of the builders two of the stones were turned upside down as they were placed in position. Our copy, which is almost complete, and the plans of the temple, of the two cities at Olba, and of some other places (several done by Mr. Headlam), have already been offered to Mr. Bent to make use of in his account of the work.

"*The Roman road from Laranda, by Koropissos and Olba, to Sebaste* was traced by us at various points of its course, partly by cuttings and levels, partly by the pavement and the milestones. We had never travelled along a Roman road with the original pavement unaltered, except by time and weather, and with the milestones still in their original position, until we traversed the last fifteen miles to Sebaste. Most of the stones were either illegible or uninscribed, but we obtained several inscriptions, showing that the road was constructed under Septimius Severus.

Visit to the Hittite Rock-relief at Jorcez.—"From Uzunja Burdj we crossed the mountains to Eregli, and thence made a *détour* to Jorcez. Our object was to obtain impressions of two of the inscriptions near the great 'Hittite' rock-relief, but we succeeded only with the lower one. However, we made careful copies of all the texts, redrew certain parts of the figures which have been inadequately represented, and took several photographs of the whole

relief. In almost all points we find that the drawing published in the *Archäologische Zeitung*, 1885, was a great improvement on that of Davis, reproduced in Wright's *Empire of the Hittites*. The water of the millstream which flows at the foot of the 'written rock' was low, and we were able to copy several new symbols in the lowest inscription. Of the whole monument we must say that it yields to no rock-relief in the world in impressive character.

Purchase of the Hittite Inscription at Bor.—"Two days later we reached Bor and set about finding the celebrated incised Hittite inscription, discovered there in 1882. Its owner, as before, would allow no squeeze or copy to be made. So we succeeded in buying the stone outright. We conveyed the stone forthwith to Nigdé, lodged it in the care of the governor, and wrote to Constantinople offering it to the Imperial Museum. We hope to convey it thither after our tour in the Anti-Tauros.

"Still more fortunate was our discovery on the next day of a second incised stone, so far similar to the first that it must be a part of the same series of reliefs. It is more than probable that others of the series exist, above or below ground, and all come unquestionably from Kiz Hissar (Tyana). The second stone has been cut into a round shape in modern times, and many of its symbols lost; but a bearded head remains and a large part of the inscription. The characters are, perhaps, somewhat more elaborate than those of the first stone, but their essential character is the same."

AUSTRIAN EXPLORATION.—Prince John of Liechtenstein has offered to the Academy of Wien an annual subvention of 5000 florins for five years, to carry on the archæologic researches commenced by the Austrian expedition in Asia Minor.—*Revue des études grecques*, 1890, p. 101.

KIEPERT'S MAP OF WESTERN ASIA MINOR.—From Dietrich Reimer, Berlin, we receive the first four out of fifteen sheets of a map, by Dr. Heinrich Kiepert, of Western Asia Minor on a scale of 1:250,000. In this work the veteran cartographer, now just completing his seventy-second year, returns in part to an early task. Half a century ago, as he relates, Moltke and other Prussian officers, on coming home from the Turkish service, intrusted to him the geographic data amassed in their official military journeys in Asia Minor, to which he added his own recent observations in the western portion of the peninsula, and, availing himself of all extant literary sources, produced in 1844 a map of Asia Minor on a much smaller scale than the present fragment (1:1,000,000). This map, repeatedly copied, and which has been of the greatest utility to travellers, has hitherto not been superseded, though the Russians have for political purposes within twenty years constructed a larger one (1:840,000). Dr. Kiepert has now used a great deal of unpublished material, and has received much

aid from the labors of archæologists like Profs. Ramsay and Sterrett (who repay their debt to him), especially in the identification of places; all which he acknowledges most conscientiously and in detail. It is needless to add more to this account of Kiepert's always authoritative work. He has supplied the Turkish and the classical names, using for the former the transliteration recommended by a committee of the Paris Geographical Society. French and English equivalents are often annexed.—N. Y. *E. Post*, July 7.

HISSARLIK=ILION.—EXCAVATIONS BY DR. SCHLIEMANN.—Dr. Schliemann writes in the *Neue Freie Presse* of June 11: "The excavations which I commenced at Ilion with the help of Dr. Dörpfeld on Nov. 1 of last year and broke off in the middle of December, on account of the winter, were again taken up at the close of February. I had set for myself the main task of uncovering the continuation of the three gate-streets in the lower city, and of bringing to light as much as possible to the south and west of the Pergamos. But great difficulties lay here in our way: the mass of rubbish had a depth of over sixteen metres and consisted of the ruins of the walls of houses erected here by successive settlements in the course of ages; these it was first necessary to carefully excavate and clear, in order to photograph before tearing them down. My work was outside the great enclosing wall of the second city, which was destroyed by some frightful catastrophe; the Romans had destroyed, in the centre of the acropolis, the walls of the houses that form the *débris* lying directly above this layer, in order to raise a plateau; while here, near the walls of the citadel of the Roman city, the house-walls with their foundations are preserved, on the average, to a height of about one metre. They point to four settlements which succeeded one another, in the course of centuries, after the fall of the fifth prehistoric city. By far the most important of these is the *Roman*, whose buildings often have foundations descending to a depth of five metres. Above this comes the *Greek*, then the *archaic Greek*, and, still further below, *an earlier settlement which may be contemporary in date with the palaces of Mykenai and Tiryns*. It is true that the walls of these different periods have, as a rule, no characteristic marks by which they can be distinguished; for they all consist of stones bound with clay-mortar and only very seldom is the Roman lime-mortar used. But the pottery found in great quantities in the houses can leave no doubt as to the age of their construction. More interesting than the Roman and Greek pottery of the classic period are the archaic terracottas of the fifth and sixth centuries, which are often very artistically painted, and were doubtless imported from Greece. It is doubtful, however, whether the theory of importation can be sustained with regard to the vases with geometric patterns of the so-called Dipylon style, or for the terracottas of

the Mykenaian and Tirynthian types among which the *Bügel-Kanne* is especially remarkable. For in Hellas the culture which produced these types came to an end, without leaving a trace, toward the beginning of the twelfth century B. C. through the migration of the Dorians or the so-called return of the *Herakleidai*: this, in its turn, called forth the Aiolic migration to Asia Minor and especially to the Troad; and so it appears to me more probable that a great deal of pottery belongs to it (Aiolian), and that its art became naturalized in Ilion. This conjecture appears to us all the better grounded that in the fourth settlement mentioned above as contemporary with the prehistoric Hellenic type of colossal masses there appears a kind of monochromatic grey pottery of entirely different form and mode of manufacture, which I had previously held to be Lydian and described in detail in my work *Ilios*, in treating of the sixth city, but which I now must regard as decidedly of native manufacture. For, since writing that book I have—as may be seen in the Trojan collection in the Ethnological Museum in Berlin—come across similar pottery in my excavations in Kebrene, Kurschunlu-Tepe (the ancient Skepsis and Dardania), in the earliest period of the small settlement on the Bali-Dagh behind Burarbaschi, in Eski-Hissarlik, on the Fuln-Dagh, and in the tumuli which are ascribed by tradition to Achilles, Patroklos and Priamos. The house-walls to which this gray ware belongs were cleared away by the Romans in the centre of the city; . . . but, nearer the city-walls are left, . . . and among them are several fortification-walls which may with probability be ascribed to this settlement. Rude hammers, fine axe-heads of cut diorite, corn-crushers, oval hand-mills, knives of silex, *etc.*, are often found in the *débris* of this settlement; while at the same time there also appear long needles with globular or spiral heads which before the invention of the *fibula* served for fastening the hair or clothes.

“ Underneath these ruins we came (as before in the excavations of the city proper) upon house-walls of three prehistoric settlements before reaching the level of the second or burnt city which must have existed for a number of centuries. . Beside the earlier fortified wall *b* and the later *c*, Dr. Dörpfeld’s sagacity led to the discovery of an even older encircling wall of the second city, which, with its towers, is strongly scarped and well preserved; here also the superadded construction is of crude-bricks. We found in the house-walls of the second city three kinds of rebuilding. To the city of the third and last reconstruction, which perished in some great catastrophe, belonged only six or seven large buildings which were all parallel and ran from s. e. to n. w. The walls, 0.85 to 1.45 met. thick, were provided with *parastadoi*, and consisted, below, of stones joined by clay and, above, of sun-dried bricks. The largest building [perhaps a royal palace *D*] (*A* on plan VII in my *Troja*) contained a hall 20 met. long by 10 met.

wide; the remaining houses are somewhat smaller, but it can be assumed with certainty that a citadel adorned with such stately buildings must have had a proportionately large lower city. We have for a long time been occupied with bringing to light the foundations of the buildings of the two earlier periods, in order to draw up a plan of them. All are constructed in the same manner, as is attested by the masses of crude brick that lie between the house-walls and in front of the fortifications. In the first epoch of the second city we still find a brilliant monochrome black pottery, which seems remarkably like that of the first city, and which little by little becomes improved until it approaches the terracottas as they appear in the third epoch of the second city. On the southern and eastern sides we have uncovered the citadel walls of the third epoch of the second city with its towers, along almost its entire length; and the many signs of powerful heat, which appear on both sides of them, leave no doubt that they were provided with a covered gallery of wood, like that which is referred to as existing on the encircling wall of Athens.

"The walk marked *BC* on plan VII [on the N. E. side of the citadel], which we had conjectured to be a wall belonging to the lower city, has been with great difficulty excavated from a stony mass of rubbish sixteen meters high. It proves to be a ramp by which the citadel was reached, as at Tiryns. Most interesting are the steps by which this ramp was once ascended. Similar but even more primitive steps were uncovered on the south side of the citadel before the S. E. gate. At the S. E. end of the Roman acropolis we excavated a small theatre which may have served as an Odeion, but its covering is fallen and destroyed. The theatre is preserved up to the upper row of seats, which rested upon the surrounding walls formed of great blocks of stone, but are now wanting. The material is a hard limestone; only the lower row of seats is of marble. Two life-size marble statues were found in it, one of which apparently represents the Emperor Claudius I. In any case, the theatre belongs to the first imperial period, as two marble blocks were found bearing inscriptions one of which was of the time of Tiberius."—*Berl. phil. Woch.*, 1890, No. 26.

Dr. DÖRPFELD, on his side, summarizes the campaign in a contribution to the *Athen. Mittheil.*, xv, 2, pp. 226–9. He says: "Our main object was: (1) to determine the surrounding walls of the Pergamos at the different periods; (2) to complete the plan of the second city, the Homeric Pergamos; (3) to study separately, at a spot where this is still possible, the ground-plans of the upper settlements; (4) to uncover a portion of the lower city; and (5) to search for the early tombs. A part of this was accomplished in the middle of June." Dr. Dörpfeld's report gives a number of architectural facts more fully than Dr. Schliemann's. An important discovery was that of two more *parastadoi* or portions of piers belonging to build-

ing *c.* This had been, until now, only conjectured to be a *propylaion*: now, this identification is certain, and so further evidence is gained for the close relation between the constructions of Tiryns and Troy. West of the s. w. gate a large section was excavated which lay outside the acropolis of the second city: later, it was enclosed within its limits, and contained houses and other buildings belonging to the upper cities. Each stratum was here freed, surveyed, and photographed. In this way, a ground-plan was obtained of all the buildings which were erected over the ruins of the second city. "As soon as we have reached, on this site, the lowest strata, we hope to settle the question whether on this side a lower city was annexed to the Pergamos of the Homeric Ilion. Perhaps even the royal tombs lay directly in front of this gate: we have been, until now, as unsuccessful in our search for them as at Tiryns." The declivities of the citadel, where these tombs would be sought for, are covered up with old and recent *débris* to such an extent as to make research extremely expensive.

The excavation of a part of the lower city will be deferred until next year. Only one building belonging to it, s. w. of the citadel, has been uncovered, namely, the theatre. On account of the liberal attitude of the Turkish Government, it will be possible to accompany the results of these excavations with far more numerous plans than in the book *Troja*.

KILIKIA.—THE TOPOGRAPHY OF OLBA.—Mr. J. T. BENT writes to the *Athenæum* (of June 7): "In my letter to the *Athenæum* of April 5 (*JOURNAL*, p. 188) I notified our discovery of two inscriptions giving us the name of Olba. Not satisfied that this was actually the site of the capital of this ancient kingdom, and being unable owing to the season to prosecute our researches more inland, we waited until the spring, and then traversed the whole of the district from the coast to the Karamanian mountains, which in ancient times would seem to have constituted the toparchia of Olba, a part of Kilikia Tracheiotis. From an inscription on a tomb at the spot where we found the above-mentioned inscriptions we read that those who opened it were to pay so much to Sebaste, and so much to the deme of the Kanygelli, giving us the Sebaste-Eleousa of Ptolemy, which is down by the coast and mentioned by him after Korykos, and the name of one of its demes. From these premises we could safely argue that the rule of Olba extended over Sebaste, and that the priest-kings who are styled on coins 'dynasts of Olba and toparchs of Kennatis and Lalassis' must have had their capital at some other point which had yet to be found.

"From Lamas to the plain of Seleukeia the coast line is thickly covered with ruins, including the towns of Sebaste-Eleousa, Korykos, and Korasios; these ruins are, however, almost all of a very late Roman date, and an inscription at Chok Oren (many ruins), not far from the plain of Seleukeia, gives in a few words what is probably the history of most of them. It tells

us that during the reign of Valentinian, Valens, and Gratian, the governor of Isauria rebuilt from the foundations 'the spot which is called Korasios, which had become desolate and void of houses.' Whether this is the Korakesion of Strabo or not is uncertain, but the name Korasios is very clear in my squeeze; at all events, it confirms Strabo's description of the devastation of this coast by pirates, accounts for the lateness of the coast-line ruins, and explains why the older inhabitants of Kilikia Tracheia preferred to live in fortified towns up on the slopes of the Tauros. The mountains in this portion of Kilikia Tracheia come right down to the sea. A second line of towns occupied the slopes more immediately above the sea level, the names of two of which we were enabled to recover from inscriptions—namely, *Eabbasis* and *Reorbasis*—each with strong polygonal fortresses and walls, and each celebrated for the worship of Hermes. Besides these there were several the names of which we were unable to find, but only the signs which were invariably put up on a corner of the towers. Here I may incidentally mention that at eight different sites we discovered the sign of the club, which eventually proved to be the sign of Olba, and, together with the *triskelis* which surmounted our Olbian inscriptions at Sebaste, is found on Olbian coins (Head, *Hist. Numorum*). This would give us as the least possible area of this kingdom a boundary on the east beyond the Lamas river, and on the west the valley of the Kalykadnos.

"On proceeding further inland, at about seven hours from the coast at Lamas, we halted for some days at extensive ruins now known as Jambeslü, about from 3,000 to 4,000 ft. above the sea level, containing fine *heroä*, a sarcophagus, the lid of which is carved into the figure of a lion with its paw on a vase, the characteristic rock-carvings, several forts, the ruins of a temple, and a large early-Christian basilica. We found only three poor inscriptions here, and were unable to recover the name, but on gateways the sign of the club occurs. The same experience awaited us at the next place, Yiennilü, the fortress of which had over the door the club between two triangles. Our next headquarters were at a small village of Yourouks known as Uzenjaburgh, over 4,000 ft. above the sea level, situated amongst very extensive ruins, which proved to be the capital of Olba. First of all, we examined the ruins of an extensive town down in a valley about three miles below Uzenjaburgh. These ruins crown a wooded height surrounded on two sides by narrow gorges crowded with rock-carvings and rock-cut tombs, and on the third side by a little fertile plain. This spot the nomads now call Oura. Prof. Ramsay previous to this imagined that the original name of Olba was *Ourwa*, Hellenized to suggest a meaning in connection with ὄλβος. In ancient times, water was conveyed to this town by a fine aqueduct from the Lamas river; and on the arches which span one of the gorges is a long inscription, dreadfully obliterated, but from

which we were able, with a considerable amount of personal risk, to get a squeeze of the words ΟΛΒΕΩΝΗΤΤΟΛΙΣ, and read the name of M. Aurelius Cæsar. Oura also had a small theatre, a curious fountain, and yielded one or two minor inscriptions. It is connected with the ruins around Uzenjaburgh by an ancient paved road, on either side of which are numerous rock-cut tombs and other ruins, and the name of Olba again occurred on a fallen column. It would appear that in ancient times the two towns practically joined, and formed the capital of the kingdom of Olba.

“A very large tower, four stories high, with five chambers on each floor, commands the ruins of the upper town; it is 50 ft. 10 in. by 40 ft. 9 in.; and on this fortress are four separate inscriptions, and a very neatly carved club in a frame. The most important of these inscriptions has almost the same formula of dedication as that to the Olbian Jove at Sebaste; again the same strange name *Tarkuarios* follows that of the priest-king Teukros—in the list of names referred to below we found ΤΑΡΚΥΜΒΙΟΥ, possibly Tarkyarios for life (*μετὰ βίον*), and we know of king Tarkondimotos of Kilikia, so perhaps the prefix Tark has some royal significance—then follows a long Kilikian name, and the inscription closes with ΤΟ ΟΡΒΑΛΗΣΗΤΑΟΛΒΕΩΣ, probably giving us the name of this fortress-town which was above the town of Olba. Amongst these ruins the most conspicuous are those of a very large temple with twelve Corinthian columns, 40 ft. high, on either side two to the front and four to the back, each with twenty-three flutings; the building is 127 ft. long, and the *proaulion*-wall which encircles it, and which is covered with marks and letters, is 222 ft. by 209 ft. This temple is wonderfully well preserved, having been a Christian church when Olba was metropolis of Isauria. There can be no doubt that this was the great temple of Zeus to which Strabo alludes, the priest-kings of which he tells us ruled over the whole of the Tracheiotis at one time, so that even in Strabo's time the terms were in use ‘the country of Teukros’ and ‘the priesthood of Teukros’ (Strabo, XII. 1).

“There are two theatres on this site, a late Roman arch, a very elegant façade of a temple of Tyche, with a long inscription which identifies it, and from another inscription we found that Dionysos also was worshipped here; and there must have been a plentiful vintage in ancient times, judging from the number of wine-presses and the vats for storing wine. The general appearance of these ruins is very striking. There must also have been a colonnade like that at Pompeiopolis, and public buildings of a large extent cover the whole of the hill-slope. The largest of the theatres, however, is very small, being only 291 ft. on its outer semicircle; behind stood a colonnade of magnificent columns; but there is a second and smaller theatre, and another at Oura. There are no traces of city

walls; but from its position on the highest ground of the immediate district, with gorges of magnificent rockiness running down to right and left as from a water-shed, and with its strong castle, the position of Olba must have ensured absolute immunity from attack. The upper town was furnished with a separate aqueduct, and drew its water supply from the sources of the Lamas beyond Mara.

LAMAS GORGE.—"Our next work was to investigate the Lamas gorge from its mouth by the sea to its source in the mountains of Karamania. It is quite one of the finest works of nature I have ever seen, being never more than half a mile wide, and the precipitous cliffs on either side offering, except at rare intervals, two continuous walls of 1,000 ft. in height. At a distance of every two or three miles we came across the ruins of castles and towns on either side, and abundant evidence of the rule of Olba from the oft recurring sign of the club. But only in one case did our inscriptions give us the name of the town, namely, **BEMISOS**, which from the magnitude of its ruins must have been nearly as large and important as Olba itself, and had its own particular sign, the shield and spear, which appeared side by side with the club.

"The features of this district are the rock-cut reliefs of men in armor with lance and spear—there are several of them in the Lamas gorge—and the sanctity of caves dedicated to Hermes and walled up with polygonal masonry. We found three of these caves in the toparchia of Olba; one near Eabbasis, three stories in height, with several inscriptions; another near Bemisos, in the Lamas gorge; and a third, also with an inscription, in a gorge near Maidan, or Reorbasis, as the town was presumably called in ancient times. On coins of Korykos, Hermes figures largely, and in this district we found many caducei carved over gateways or on the rocks.

THE KORYKIAN CAVE.—"Of course the great caves or natural holes on the plateau near the sea constitute the most familiar feature of the district, for one of them is the far-famed Korykian cave, the abode of the giant Typhon (Pind., *Pyth.*, i. 31). By stopping several days in a ruin near the edge of the Korykian cave, we were able to study it closely and supplement considerably the information given by previous travellers. At the entrance to the hole itself, which penetrates the bowels of the earth for over 200 ft., we unearthed a quaint four-versed epic cut on the rock; it is in hexameter and pentameter, and breathes the spirit of the divine mystery which here uttered the frenzied oracles. Much in the same strain is a Christian inscription over the door of a Byzantine church which blocks up the entrance to the hole.

Ruins of a Christian Church.—"Immediately above the cave stand the ruins of a Christian church, built with stones from a temple of Zeus, the

remains of which crown an eminence about a mile above the cave. At one edge of this church we accidentally discovered that stones inscribed with a list of 162 names, some with and some without patronymics, were walled up. The earliest of these show many curious Kilikian names, which run gradually into Greek names, which in their turn become mixed with Roman names. On carefully studying this long list, I am inclined to think that they form a list of the priest-kings who, Strabo tells us, ruled over the Tracheiotis, for the following reasons: *firstly*, we have the name Teukros frequently repeated; *secondly*, the name Polemon occurs, which we find on coins as dynast of Olba; *thirdly*, Hermokrates, a priest whose name occurs in an inscription at Eabbasis; *fourthly*, there are several of the name of Zenophanes, one of whom Strabo tells us was the father of Aba and one of the tyrants of Olba; and, *fifthly*, the last of the names is Archelaos, and Strabo tells us how this portion of Kilikia Tracheia was handed over by Augustus to Archelaos, king of Kappadokia, and he ruled over the whole district, except Seleukeia, until his death, when Kilikia Tracheia became a Roman province. The temple of Zeus, on the hill above, was built of similar stones, and very little of it is left standing. Hence the presumption is that this list of names was cut on the walls of the former temple, and brought down for building purposes by later inhabitants. Close to the temple we found a dedication to the Korykian Zeus in similar phraseology to that of the Olbian Zeus, and a scribbling on the wall invoking the deity."

MYTILENE=LESBOS.—C. Cichorius has communicated to the Academy of Berlin (Nov. 7, 1889) some important inscriptions discovered by him now placed in the temple of Asklepios at Mytilene where the epigraphic archives of the city were collected. He found them in the Turkish fortress which had already furnished several texts of the kind (*Revue arch.*, 1889, II, p. 119). Among the new documents there are fragments of senatus-consulti and imperial letters emanating from Augustus. Some lines of a letter of Julius Caesar are the first authentic specimens we have of his Greek style. It reads: [Γάιος Ἰούλιος Καῖσαρ αὐτοκράτωρ δικτάτωρ τοῦ πρώτου καθεσταμένος Μυτιληναίων ἄρχουσι βουλήν δέ μιν χαίρειν καὶ ἔρρωσθαι καὶ ὑγιαίνειν. Ἐπεὶ αἰ βούλομαι εὐεργετῆν τὴν πόλιν καὶ οὐ μόνον φυλάττειν τὰ φιλόφθωπα, ἀλλὰ διεπράξασθε δι' ἡμῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ συναυξάνειν αὐτά . . . ἡσύχως τὴν ἡγεμονίαν φιλίας δόγματος τε ὑμῖν συγκεχωρημένου διαπέμπομεν πρὸς ὑμᾶς τὸ ἀντίγραφον]. The date of this fragment is October-December 709. It is badly mutilated.—*Revue arch.*, 1890, I, p. 283.

PERGAMON.—CONTENTS OF THE GREAT SARCOPHAGUS.—The contents of the great sarcophagus, whose discovery was mentioned on p. 90 of vol. v, have been described by M. Kontoleon in the *Athen. Mittheil.*, xiv, p. 129. Among the forty-two objects are a finely-engraved agate with a bust of Hera, gold jewelry, a gold bracelet adorned with gems, a gold ring with

bezel engraved with a head of Athena, another with a standing figure of Athena, glassware, an ivory plaque with an Eros in relief, six balls (of which three are crystal, one electrum, and two sardonyx), a small silver basrelief representing a Centaur and an Eros, another with Aphrodite and Erotes, a tortoise, grasshoppers and votive clubs in electrum, an egg of jasper, a small onyx vase, a coin of a Roman emperor, another of Pergamon (?), a tessera with a male bust and on the other side the inscription $XIIII|(M)EN-AN\Delta PO(\Sigma)|\Delta$. All these objects have been carried to Constantinople.—*Revue arch.*, 1890, I, p. 290.

SMYRNA.—Dr. HUMANN reports that in the neighborhood of Smyrna he has excavated five marble lions of gigantic size.—*Athenæum*, May 24.

KYPROS.

KOURION.—M. DE CASTILLON'S DISCOVERIES.—M. Reinach gives some details (*Revue arch.*, 1890, I, p. 286) regarding the discoveries made by M. de Castillon at Kourion (1886-7). They include, especially, some fine bracelets adorned with animal heads; a magnificent gold ring with an engraving representing a vessel; a large Panathenaic vase with an inscription and the representation of a chariot race, in admirable preservation; numerous jewels in gold and silver; *etc.* The contents of the tombs were exclusively Hellenic, though it is said that the excavation neglected the common pottery. These discoveries should be placed in the Louvre without delay.

SALAMIS.—EXCAVATIONS BY THE CYPRUS EXPLORATION FUND (see pp. 190-96).—Messrs. MUNRO and TUBBS write from Salamis under dates of April 26, May 10, and June 1: *April 26.*—"Of the sites working immediately after Easter two are practically done with. The large building with massive limestone columns did not yield encouraging results, and it has been, for the present, abandoned. Τοῦμπα ran dry two days ago. The main trench is exhausted, and we are now filling in the holes. The finds continued to the end to be of the same interesting character as before—scarabs, little porcelain figures, and statuettes of terracotta or limestone, with fragments of colossal statues in painted drapery. On the other hand, the Agora has been taken up again on a small scale, with the view of settling some dubious points. It has given us a pretty little head from a marble statuette.

Second Site.—"There remains the sand-site by the house, on which our main forces have been concentrated. Progress has been slow, owing to the enormous depth of sand, fully twenty feet, with which we now have to contend. The east wall, with the great fluted marble columns, is gradually being cleared, and several of the bases have been found, one of them supporting a large standing fragment of column. On the east side of the

wall is a tessellated marble pavement, apparently well preserved, and a fragment of dark-blue marble column with twisted fluting has just been uncovered. Finds of fragments of marble statues of the Roman period have been fairly frequent, and one female head, slightly under life-size, is an admirable example of the best work of the time. It is a hopeful sign that the east side is the productive side of the site, and that heads are to be found there but little damaged.

May 10.—"One main site is now in work, that of the supposed Zeus temple in the sand. The east front wall is being thoroughly cleared down to the level of the soil. That much still remains to be done will be sufficiently apparent from the fact that the centre of the parallelogram is as yet all but untouched, that the south wall is opened only at its two eastern and western corners, that the remains beyond the limits of the colonnade wall northeast and southeast are necessarily left on one side; and even the section of the east wall, which has been so prolific of statuary, has as yet only been worked to the sand level, and the soil beneath, in which, to judge from previous digging a few weeks back, there is still plenty of spoil, has been left untouched. Thus confined as our operations necessarily are for want of funds, we have little that is new from an architectural point of view. That the large fluted columns which I described in my last report did form the east front of the temple seems now practically certain; beyond them we have just tapped, and tapped only, a mass of later constructions high up in the sand, and beneath them there are, no doubt, older remains. Of actual finds more may be said. The fortnight opened with the uncovering of a colossal nude male torso, of late but good work, to which, apparently, belong some lower portions of a similar figure found a few days before. Since then there has been added to the list a marble statue, under life-size, of the ægis-bearing Athena, in the usual pose, but wanting head and arms. The work is Roman, as is also that of another female statue now nearly complete in three fragments, but with the head wanting. Thus at one time or another in the course of the excavations quite a line of statuary has been found following the direction, but by no means preserving the limits, of the east wall.

Tombs.—"We had resolved to make some trial of the tombs; but virtually the only tomb worked is a large Roman sepulchre not far from the monastery of St. Barnabas. The villagers had already attempted to rifle it, for the shaft had fallen in, but had somehow been frightened off. The tomb is finely made—cut in the rocks—with a triple arrangement of couches on which were placed sarcophagi of terracotta. The contents, which are undamaged, are characteristically Roman—earrings, terracotta lamps and vases, glass.

June 1.—"The season's work at Salamis was brought to a close on May 24. On the 28th, the antiquities were divided with the Government, and two days hence the excavators' share will sail for Larnaca on its way to England. Of the last fortnight of work the first week was a very active one. With the second came the beginning of the wheat harvest and the news that no further funds were forthcoming. The site south of the Enkomi road, *Τοῦμπα τοῦ Μιχαήλη*, led to no tangible results beyond a quantity of fragments of inscriptions. The rock lies within a few feet of the surface, and any buildings that may have existed upon it have totally disappeared. A fresh try was made for tombs in a large field to the north of the same road. Tombs were found in abundance, which, though small, were of good construction, and of fairly early date. But all had been systematically robbed, the robbers tunnelling from one to another through the thin dividing walls. From May 16 onward, the work was confined to the sand-site.

"The progress made may be briefly summarized. The east wall, with the great marble columns, has been laid bare from end to end: the marble pavement to the east of the wall has been cleared as far as was practicable, and followed eastward in one place up to the limestone wall, which seems to bound it in that direction: at this easternmost point an admirably constructed limestone wall was discovered, extending some feet downward below the level of the pavement, and serving as a foundation for inferior late building: at the north and south ends of the marble pavement two steps, similarly paved, lead upward, and beyond them there is, at least at the south end, a marble pavement at a lower level again. All along the eastern extremity of the excavation there seem to be remains of extensive limestone building, large squared blocks, architectural fragments, and walls. These remains, together with the enormous depth of sand, hindered progress not a little. During the course of these developments, besides a number of fragments, two more headless marble statues were found, a small marble head, and the upper part, without the head, of the colossal female marble statue. With the last was a hand holding a snake, of the same scale, which seems to prove that the statue represents a goddess. Another point which was investigated during the last week of work was the centre of the site. Nothing, however, came to light but a remnant of poor wall. It must be sufficiently obvious that the sand-site is far from finished, lack of money alone stopped the work. The limestone remains at the eastern extremity of the site are of great interest, and it may be that they only commence the really important part of the building. It is noteworthy, although perhaps accounted for by the greater depth of sand, that only the east end of the site has been at all fertile in antiquities; and it must be remembered that the level of the pavement has not been passed, except in the single cutting made to investigate the above-mentioned limestone wall. Another

season's work is urgently called for, and it is to be hoped that, after so much has been done, funds will not be lacking to complete the excavation. We commend both this site and the great field offered for further operations by the ruins of Salamis to the liberality of the subscribers to the fund."—*Athenæum*, June 14, July 5.

EUROPE.

GREECE.

ODYSSEUS' FEAT OF ARCHERY.—A solution is offered, in the *Berl. phil. Wochenschrift* (1890, No. 23), of the vexed question as to how Odysseus could have shot through a line of twelve raised battle-axes. It is based upon a bronze axe-head, of pre- or early-Homeric period, which is pierced by two good-sized openings apparently in order to be sparing of the metal. Calculating for the usual length of the handle, it is evident that, if twelve such axes had their shafts stuck in the ground in a line, it would be possible to sight through these holes in their heads and to shoot through them. The main difficulty in this explanation is the fact that the Homeric text of 422 seems to indicate a hole not in the blade but in the handle.

ARTIZANS' WORKSHOPS.—N. BLÜMNER has published in the *Athen. Mittheil.*, xiv, p. 150, two vase-paintings (one found at Abai, the other on the Akropolis, and both now in Athens) which represent ceramic workshops. At the same time he publishes a basrelief of Larissa showing a carpenter working on a plank with a σκέπαρνον.—*Rev. arch.*, 1890, i, pp. 261–2.

ARGOS.—**INSCRIBED BASRELIEF OF ZEUS KRATAIBATES.**—An interesting inscription at Katsinkri, a village near Argos, has recently been published by M. J. Kophiniotis. It runs as follows: ΔΙΟΞ|ΚΡΑΤΑΙ|ΒΑΤΑ. It is placed on the side of a square tablet of marble which contains a pediment, on which is a relief representing Zeus grasping a thunderbolt in his right hand, and with extended left. The tablet is broken into three pieces. It is of the Roman period, and probably belongs to the second century of the Christian era. The epithet *Krataibates*, applied to Zeus, is new; it is in no way to be confused with the *Kataibates*. M. Kophiniotis quotes χερμάδες κραταίβολοι (Eur., *Bacch.*, 1096), and θώρακες κραταιγύαλοι (*Il.*, xix. 360), κραταίλεως (*Æsch.*, *Ag.*, 652, and Eur., *El.*, 534), and κραταίπους (Pind., *Ol.*, xiii. 81). It may be assumed, therefore, that Zeus *Krataibates* was the god of the descending thunderstorm.—*Athenæum*, July 12.

ATHENS.—**AKROPOLIS.**—*Statues by Lykios son of Myron.*—M. Lolling has published in the *Δελτίον* (1889, pp. 179–200) a long essay on two bases of Pentelic marble, discovered near the s. w. corner of the Parthenon, in which he recognizes the bases of two equestrian statues mentioned by Pausanias

as placed at the entrance of the Akropolis and which he was inclined to believe represented the two sons of Xenophon (I. 22. 4). The study of the epigraphic fragments belonging to these bases and other reasons lead M. Lolling to believe that they were ex-votos dedicated by the Athenian horsemen after the conquest of Euboia by Perikles in 446, Lakedaimonios (son of Kimon), Xenophon and Pronapés being hipparchs. These statues were the work of Lykios son of Myron; and, if M. Lolling's hypothesis be admitted, we would have an approximate date for the ἀμκῆ of this sculptor.—*Revue arch.*, 1890, I, p. 257.

Cisterns.—In clearing the ground north of the Parthenon, several large cisterns cut in the rock were found, placed symmetrically in relation to the temple. This is important, for it shows that these cisterns, far from being Pelasgic or *Kranaian*, are not older than the fifth century.—*Revue arch.*, 1890, I, p. 257.

NATIONAL MUSEUM.—Plaster casts of the better-known reliefs are being prepared and will soon be for sale. The finds made at LYKOSOURA have been brought into the museum. Among these are several inscriptions of Imperial Roman times.—*Δελτίον*, Jan., 1890.

KERAMEIKOS.—Excavations in the outer Kerameikos at Athens have brought to light more than ten Hellenic graves of the fifth and fourth centuries B. C. Numerous white *lekythoi* and black and red-figured vases were found in them. One large funeral urn, 1.22 m. high and with two handles, represents Herakles slaying the Centaur Nessos and has also three Gorgons upon it.—*Δελτίον*, Jan., 1890.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES.—The excavations of the Archæological Society at Dipylon, which have been going on for some time under the care of M. Mylonos, have led to the discovery of a wall some fifty metres long and eleven high, which proceeds from the well-known monument of the ox in a northeastern direction. The discoveries made in the graves which have been opened are as yet of small account; at any rate, no sculpture has been met with. The excavations will be prosecuted further. The well-known chapel of the Hagia Triadha has been purchased by the Archæological Society, and will be pulled down, as it is hoped something of interest may be brought to light. The Government has authorized the Society to turn up the ground, which has hitherto been left undisturbed (both in 1862 and again in 1870 and in 1879) because claims were raised to it by private individuals.

An interesting purchase on the part of the Archæological Society is reported: that of one of the most ancient olive trees on the Sacred Way between Athens and Daphnion. It is said to be over two thousand years old.

The cabinet of coins has been put in order again. After the wholesale robbery which took place three years ago, the coins which were saved

were packed up and waited reārrangement. Owing to the appointment of Dr. Svoronos to the curatorship, the old plan of reōrganization, which was interrupted by the robbery, has been revived. The coins have been arranged in the wide galleries of the building of the Academy, and the most interesting are exhibited in suitable show-cases. A rich collection of plaster-casts will serve to complete the collection. The commission which is to hand over the coins to the new director will meet soon. After this is done, the work of cataloguing will be proceeded with.—SPYR. P. LAMBROS, in *Athenæum*, Aug. 23.

BRITISH SCHOOL.—The annual meeting of subscribers took place on July 2nd: the report of the Managing Committee opened by the announcement that the past session had been the most successful that the School had yet held. Twelve students had been admitted. The School had undertaken excavations at Megalopolis, and also, at the cost of the Cyprus Exploration Fund, at Salamis in Cyprus. Messrs. Schultz and Barnsley had continued their valuable work on Byzantine architecture. The donations of money had been rather more than last year, but in other respects the financial position of the School still left much to be desired. The income of 430*l.* was both inadequate and precarious, consisting as it did of subscriptions which might at any moment be withdrawn. An earnest appeal was made by the Committee for aid in placing the School upon a sound financial footing. The Director of the School, Mr. Ernest Gardner, read a report of the session.

The number of students at the School—twelve—was twice as large as that at the French or any of the other schools during the past year. After the fashion of the French and German Schools, the meetings are divided into open meetings, attended by the members of the foreign schools and others interested in archæology (papers involving original research are read by the Director and students, and reports of excavations are produced), and private meetings of a less formal nature, intended primarily for the students, at which lectures are delivered by the Director varied by discussions. Twenty-four of these latter meetings were held during the session, alternately at the School and at some museum or site in Athens. At the open meetings the attendance varied from thirty to fifty, and some six of them were held. Among those who read papers were the Director, Mr. Tubbs, Mr. Loring, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Woodhouse. Several of the papers will appear in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*.—*Athenæum*, July 12.

ATTIKA.—**EXCAVATION OF THE TUMULI.**—In pursuance of the plan of the general director, Kabbadias, for the systematic excavation of the tumuli of Attika, work has been already completed at the places called Belanideza and Bourba.

BELANIDEZA.—The graves discovered in the mound, here, were enclosed by a *peribolos*-wall. This consisted of rectangular blocks of poros stone set at intervals from each other surrounding the graves and with their in-

terstices filled in with burnt bricks. These bricks seem to have been used only for economy's sake, and were not a later filling in of what were at first entrances through the poros-wall. The *peribolos* was preserved in but a small part of its circuit, because the stones had been put to other uses, but chiefly for covering later graves; and the brick part of the wall, of course, crumbled away when the stones were gone. Besides this *peribolos*, a piece of brick wall was found within the tumulus at several places; it averaged about two metres and a half in height. The greatest height of the tumulus as at present inclosed by the *peribolos*-wall was 3.6 m. at the centre. This was less than its original height, because it had been burrowed into by persons in search of antiquities, but they had not gone deep enough to find anything. The well-known stele of Aristion was originally brought from Belanideza, and possibly may have been erected on this mound, as this was the highest mound in this locality, and was found to contain inscriptions that dated from the same period as that of the Aristion stele.

Nineteen genuine Hellenic graves were found beneath the mound, and above them, and buried in the mound, were six sarcophagi and several urns that certainly belonged to later and Roman times. The Hellenic graves did not appear to have been all made at once as if to receive the dead of some battle, but most probably they belonged to some tribe or phratry. Three graves were situated near the centre of the enclosure, and the other sixteen were disposed in a circle around them. Two of the central graves had a groove at each end, as if to admit a draught of air to assist the burning of the bodies; for, in fact, these graves were quite filled with charred matter. Another peculiarity of these two graves was that, above the natural level of the ground, they had a sort of roof made of rough stones set together after the space between them and the grave and its roof had been filled up with earth. Their construction showed that one of these graves (*z*) was older than the other (*x*). Only one contained pottery the other being empty. The large deep (3.3 m.) central grave (*H*) was peculiar, from the fact that it narrowed abruptly at a depth of 2.3 m.; and, in this lower and narrower part of the grave, the dead had been placed in a wooden coffin. These three tombs seem to have been made before the mound was heaped over them; but the other graves at its circumference could have easily been dug afterward, and thus the pieces of brick wall found in the mound probably served to sustain the earth while these graves were being dug. Three periods could be distinguished in these graves which were later than the mound and placed near its circumference: (1) graves (like *H*) in which the excavation narrowed quickly at the bottom and the dead lay in wooden coffins; these graves showed *lekkythia* and rough black ware of other sorts; (2) shallower graves with perpendicular sides and with-

out any traces of wooden coffins; these graves contained usually several vases and *lekythia* each; many of which were painted; (3) graves composed of sarcophagi of poros-stone and belonging evidently to the Roman period. The graves of the second period show from their remains that they belong to the fifth century. Buried in the tumulus were found four pieces of stone inscribed with letters belonging to the sixth century, and similar to those of the stele of Aristion. The names of persons inscribed on them show, by their number, that they must belong to the graves of the first period and not to the three earlier graves in the centre of the tumulus.

BOURBA.—The excavations in Bourba have not yet been published; but it may be stated, that similar channels for facilitating the draught of air have been noticed there. Further, in Bourba there was found a brick chamber roofed over and adorned with a cornice; a circular grave walled with rough stone, such as is rarely found in Greece; and an inscribed vase was found still in position and bearing the feet of a statue.

PETREZA.—At the conclusion of work on the tumulus at Petreza, was found, near the centre of the mound, a single grave, on account of which the mound had been raised. A small black-figured vase was found bearing the following inscription of the sixth century B. C.: Μνερ[ικλε]ιδες : εδοκεν : φοκι : Κεαλτες : εγραφσεν : Around the edges of the tumulus were several other tombs which had been made later.—*Δελτίον*, Jan., March, 1890.

CHALKIS.—**BYZANTINE CHURCH.**—In demolishing the fortress of Chalkis, in Eubœa, part of an ancient Byzantine church has been found, still preserving some good mural paintings of vivid coloring, representing saints. Various architectural fragments and ancient inscriptions were found at the same time worked up in the walls of the fortifications.—*Athenæum*, July 12.

DAPHNION.—In the restoration of the mosaics of the monastic church, the great mosaic picture of the Saviour presents especial difficulties. It is proposed that it should be taken out bit by bit, and, after restoration of the terribly shattered cupola, be put together again.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 23.

DELOS.—M. Reinach refers (*Rev. arch.*, 1890, I, p. 284) to a number of objects discovered in 1889 by MM. Doublet and Legrand at Delos, which are not mentioned in the note on the subject published in vol. V, p. 376, of the *JOURNAL*.

The investigations were made in the portico of Philip and at several points of the temple of Apollo: the accounts and inventories found are of the year 274 not 275: there are two great decrees of *klerouchia* of about 140 and 130 B. C.; a votive relief to Asklepios; a dedication of the Pisidians to M. Antonius; a signature of the sculptor Hephaiston; and an archaic female statue of life size; two male heads; and numerous terracottas.

ELEUSIS.—Dr. Dörpfeld summarizes in the *Athen. Mittheil.*, XIV, p. 123, the latest excavations at Eleusis. Under the propylæa of Appius Claudius

were the remains of a great tower which protected the access to the sacred enclosure; outside the great propylaia was partly uncovered an immense paved court decorated with two triumphal gates, dedicated by the Greeks to the emperor and the goddesses. Near the eastern door is a great reservoir, doubtless intended for the ablutions of the *mystes*. In the centre of the court are the foundations of the known temple of Artemis Propylaia. s. w. of the great propylaia, Dr. Philios discovered the remains of private houses, decorated with wall-paintings. Certain indications show that the sacred enclosure was enlarged in the fourth century B. C.—*Rev. arch.*, 1890, i, pp. 263–4.

ERETRIA.—The excavations made in the necropolis have been already twice referred to, in vol. v, p. 377, and vol. vi, p. 209. M. Reinach gives a full summary taken from the *Δελτίον* (1889, pp. 74, 83, 98, 115, 136, 150, 155, 171, 173, 213: sepulchral inscriptions in *Δελτίον*, p. 166 *sqq.* The most important objects found during the early part of the excavations and transported to the Central Museum at Athens are the following: (1) woman seated on a rock holding on her knees an open mirror (?) with brilliant coloring; (2) a red-figured *pyxis*, with an obscure inscription, decorated with two groups of two women, one seated, the other standing, with a third walking toward an altar; (3) white *lekythos* with two richly-robed female figures, between which is a stork; above in archaic letters is *Δίφίλος καλὸς Μελανόπο*: another *lekythos* from the same tomb has the same inscription. On others, various scenes are depicted: a warrior; an offering to a stele; a *prothesis*; Charon on his boat with Hermes Psychopompos and a young woman (this painting is said to be a *chef-d'œuvre*); a woman weeping on a tomb; a dead woman, richly dressed, between Hypnos and Thanatos; Athena armed, in a pensive attitude; Odysseus among the sirens; *etc.* Two white *lekythoi* of very remarkable beauty and preservation. The first, 49 cent. high, bears the ordinary subject of the offering to the stele. The second, 40 cent. high, has in the centre, a stele raised on three steps, on one of which is a crowned child holding a wand and raising his hand toward a woman robed in a transparent *chiton* and holding in her right hand one or two javelins; at her feet is a helmet and breastplate: to the right of the child is placed a girl, carrying a basket, who holds her right hand over the child's head: the composition is completed on the right by a bearded man bearing an indistinct object. All these objects have been retained by the Greek Government which paid to the discoverer, B. Nostrakis, an indemnity corresponding to their value.

In a Roman tomb, built of stones cut at a previous period, has been discovered an honorific inscription which mentions the temple of Apollon Daphnephoros at Eretria. The Ephory has confiscated at Eretria a poros relief representing the head of a satyr of natural size, an inscription with

a decree in honor of Arrhidaïos, son of Alexander, and a large number of other inscriptions.—*Revue arch.*, 1890, I, pp. 280–1.

LAKONIKĒ.—A BEE-HIVE TOMB OR THOLOS.—We find in the *Berl. phil. Woch.* (1890, No. 27) a note, taken from the *Ἐφημερίς*, on a new domical tomb found, six hours to the s. w. of Sparta, on the slope of Mt. Taygetos. The *dromos* is 2.65 met. long; the *stomion* is 2.80 met. long, 0.78 wide and 1.16 high. The diameter of the *tholos* is 4.70 met., and the courses are preserved up to a height of 3.75 met. The *stomion* was shut off by a wall. The whole structure is made of small, quite-unhewn stones, and, though strong, without regularity in its courses. The single objects found were trifling. The bones were strewn about, and only the teeth remained of the skulls.

LYKOSOURA.—Amongst the sculptures from the temple of Despoina now removed to Athens, there is a figure resembling the Jupiter of Otricoli in the Vatican Museum, which will prove of great value by throwing light on the relation between the art of Pheidias and that of Damophôn.—*Athenæum*, June 28.

MANTINEIA.—Excavations of the English School conducted by Gardner and Loring at Mantinea have laid bare the foundations of the *scena* of the theatre at a depth of 3 metres.—*Δελτίον*, March, 1890.

MARATHON.—OPENING OF THE TUMULUS.—The success of the investigations at Spata, Bourba, and Belanideza led to the resolution to make new diggings at the tumulus at Marathon, on which Dr. Schliemann was at work in 1884. The name, *Soros*, of this mound, which lies at the distance of a mile or so from the sea, was since antiquity a puzzle. Was it *Σωρός*, that is simply a heap, a wall of earth, or was it *Σορός*, meaning a coffin, a place of burial? Was it a prehistoric tumulus, or the grave of the Athenians who fell in the famous battle (490 B. C.) of which Pausanias says: *Τάφος δὲ ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ Ἀθηναίων ἐστίν, ἐπὶ δὲ αὐτῷ στήλαι τὰ ὀνόματα τῶν ἀποθανόντων κατὰ φυλὰς ἐκάστων ἔχουσαι*? Even before Dr. Schliemann's excavations, an indication which led to various conclusions being formed was the constant finding of heads of obsidian on this obviously artificial mound. Some said these were sure indications of the prehistoric nature of the mound, and led us back to the stone age. On the other hand, Lenormant quoted the passage in Herodotos (VII. 69) mentioning the reed spears of the Ethiopians tipped with heads of hard stone. As the Ethiopians were mentioned among the troops of Xerxes, the French scholar held they might very possibly have been part of the army of Dares and Artaphernes. The excavations of Dr. Schliemann, as they led to the discovery of nothing belonging to the historic period, made people almost certain that the mound was prehistoric, and that it was by no means to be regarded as the grave of

the Athenians. But opinion on this point has altogether changed since the Ephorate of Antiquities determined to reinvestigate the Soros at Marathon.

The hill was originally about twelve metres high, but now, through the accumulations of centuries, the surrounding surface has been raised three metres, so that at present it rises only to a height of nine metres. At this depth (3 met.) below the present surface, there came to light, under the hill, a kind of pavement about 1 centim. thick, and above it a layer of ashes about 2-6 cent. thick. In this layer, besides fragments of wood, are burnt bones and fragments of vases. With the exception of a few other vases, all these fragments of pottery belong to small *lekythoi* of the commonest sort, covered with extremely careless paintings in black figures, such as have been found in great numbers in the excavations of the Akropolis. This hill near Marathon is therefore a general burial-mound produced through the burning and interment of many dead. The vases show this to have taken place at the beginning of the fifth century. There can therefore be no doubt that this was the grave of the Athenians who fell at Marathon.

The excavations have uncovered, thus far, only a small portion of the hill, and were postponed, on account of the heat, until the autumn, when the original form of this monument may be reconstituted.

The Δελτίον of this year has (on p. 65 *sqq.*) a protocol of the discovery, and chemical and microscopic reports on the ashes by Mitsopulos.

The results of the excavations are as follows: at a depth of 13 metres from the top of the tumulus the workmen came upon a *hydria* of clay containing bones and ashes, and beneath it was found a layer, 26 metres long and 9 metres broad, full of ashes, charcoal, and human bones, which had suffered from fire and decay. There were also brought to view small vases, and polished *lekythoi*, mostly dark, which were strewn here and there on the soil of the mound. This layer, so far as it had been laid open, was inspected on June 16th by a commission consisting of MM. Kabbadias, Lolling, and Stais, the architect Kawerau, and Prof. Mitsopulos. Their opinion was that we have before us the grave of the 192 Athenians who fell in the battle, and whose bodies were burnt by their fellow citizens. Over them were placed vases, and upon the grave was heaped a mound of earth 13 metres high.

So far for the work of excavation. But the results are by no means purely archæological. They are of much historical value. It is well known that the story of the fight at Marathon, one of the simplest in history, yet offers great difficulties to the interpreter, and that there are many contradictory theories as to its exact location, as well as that of Marathon itself. A summary of these is given by Lambros.—S. P. LAMBROS, in *Athenæum*, July 12; DÖRPFELD, in *Athen. Mittheil.*, xv, 2, pp. 233-4.

MEGALOPOLIS.—THEATRE.—This season's excavation at Megalopolis came to an end May 31st. Our new central trench failed to find the *θυμέλη*, but it did find a new line of walls, nearly 20 ft. in advance of the front of the Greek stage: this is the front of the Roman stage. It is of very bad workmanship, but in excellent preservation. Its discovery made it necessary to widen the trench which contained the Greek stage; and now the entire space between the Greek and Roman stages is clear of earth. The line of wall which we have just laid bare is at a considerably lower level than that of the Greek stage; but the Roman stage was supported on columns resting on this wall, and several of the lower drums of these columns remain *in situ*. They are very ugly columns, with a projecting fillet on either side, rather suggesting the notion that the intervening spaces were filled with wooden panels. They are unfluted, but the beginnings of flutings are visible at the bottom of each column, round the front half only; the hinder portion was never intended to be fluted, and is left quite rough. Another discovery is a pair of bases—one just inside each horn of the stone border of the orchestra. One of these supports a higher cylindrical base, which no doubt held a statue, and which is inscribed with the names of the dedicator, *Εὐμαρβίδας*, and the sculptor (*Νίκ*)*εππος* of Megalopolis. The first three letters of the sculptor's name are not absolutely certain. We have also probed high up in the *auditorium*, where there is a broad horizontal line which we have always taken for a *διάζωμα*. Here we found nothing *in situ*, but we turned out many blocks of stone, several being seats, one big block perhaps coming from the back of the *διάζωμα*, and another being probably, but not certainly, a step. We were anxious to find traces of steps at this point, for with ten *κλίμακες* below the *διάζωμα* there would probably be nineteen above, and one of these would be exactly in the centre, where we dug our trench.—W. LORING, in *Athenæum*, June 21.

THEATRE: SUMMARY DESCRIPTION.—The accumulation of earth over the general level of the orchestra has been as much as from 10 to 12 ft., so that it has been impossible to completely clear the whole area of the orchestra and stage in this short period. The results show us a theatre—the largest in Greece—with an orchestra about 100 ft. in diameter. The *auditorium* is slightly more than a semicircle, about 7 or 8 ft. on each side, and the line of the arc is continued around beyond the semicircle, as at Epidauros, and not run in straight toward the stage, as at Athens. The face of the Greek stage is about 30 ft. in front of the ends of the seats so that there is hardly room for a complete circular orchestra, as at Epidauros. The *auditorium* has nine subdivisions, with stairways between each, and one at each end. These stairs are 2 ft. 6 ins. wide, and rise two steps to each tier. The lowest row of seats takes the form of continuous benches, with seats 16 ins. wide, arms at each end next the stairs, and slightly sloping backs,

1 ft. 9 ins high. They are solid and cut out of large blocks of stone from 4 to 5 ft. long. Each bench is 16 ft. 6 ins. long, and formed of three or four stones in length. The front of the lower part of these, under the seat, is cut back to allow of room for the feet. They stand on a level with the orchestra, and are divided from it by the gutter, which is built of stone blocks, is 1 ft. 8 ins. wide by about one ft. deep, and falls toward the west. The space between benches and gutter, a foot wide, is very narrow, hardly enough to let one person pass another. Round the orchestra-side of the gutter is a stone kerb, presumably level with the floor; nothing remains to show what was the covering of this floor; it was probably merely beaten earth, as at Epidauros. No traces have been found of a base stone to receive the central altar, although a trench was dug especially to search for this.

Behind the front benches runs a passageway 3 ft. wide, entered from each end. This must have been the only approach to the lower seats, as the gutter is not bridged at the foot of each stairway, as we find it in the Athenian theatre, to allow the people to pass in and out through the orchestra. The seats behind are merely plain stones, 12 ins. wide, and about 15 ins. high, slightly hollowed in front, and standing up about 4 ins. from the footways, which are 18 ins. wide. The footways and seats are not cut out of one stone, as at Athens, but are separate pieces.

As the one passage and the narrow stairs seem not to provide a sufficient access to the whole of the upper part of the theatre, it is possible that there may have been end staircases; the existence of the double retaining-walls some distance apart seems to supply a place for these, but this problem needs working out by further excavation. These double retaining-walls commence only about 50 or 60 feet back from the front of the *auditorium*, and the single wall, which serves on each side as far as that point, is finished with a broad raking coping.—*Builder*, June 14.

THE STAGE IN THE GREEK THEATRE.—Now that excavation is stopped for the summer it is possible to give an indication of our results. As to the stoa to the north of the river, the sepulchral mound, the altars, *etc.*, there is little to add to what has been already reported. But the importance of our discoveries in the theatre can be better appreciated now that the plan is fairly clear. The plan of the theatre, its front benches inscribed with the names of Arcadian tribes, its water-channel, and other arrangements, have been described in previous reports; but the evidence as to the existence of a stage and its relation to the orchestra is what will be looked for with most interest. A publication with plans and sections will not be made until some doubtful points of detail have been ascertained by further digging; meanwhile, a brief statement of our very important results will not be premature. I make this statement on the authority of the plans and measurements of Mr. Loring, who superintended the work.

The controversy as to the existence of a raised stage in the fifth and fourth centuries has been very vigorous recently; and Dr. Dörpfeld's review of Mr. Haigh's *Attic Theatre*, with the other discussions in the *Classical Review*, has given it a new impetus. It will be remembered that, in various theatres with remains of the stage-buildings of Greek period, there has been found facing the orchestra a row of columns which have their bases on a level with the orchestra, and are with their entablature ten to fourteen feet in height. This, or some trace of it, has been found at Epidauros, at Oropos, at Athens, at the Peiræus, at the theatre in the Valley of the Muses. The question arose, whether the actors had their place on the level of the orchestra, with these columns as a background, or on a stage supported by the columns, and widely separated from the chorus in the orchestra. It must, however, be observed that this row of columns in no case goes back to the fourth century. At Athens, the stage-buildings of Lykourgos consisted only of an oblong block with projecting wings, between which a temporary stage could be erected—the row of columns was much later. At Epidauros, Dr. Kawerau, who speaks with authority, says that the column-front was a later addition, the original fourth-century structure being a mere oblong building, in front of which a temporary stage could be erected. At Oropos, the proscenium with columns is proved by the inscription not to be much earlier than Roman times, nor can the other two instances claim any higher antiquity.

As to the stage, then, as distinguished from the oblong building that formed its background, we had no evidence of good period before the excavations at Megalopolis. Now, at Megalopolis, we have a stage almost certainly contemporary with the building of the theatre. It consists of a back wall with three doors about 6 ft. above the level of the orchestra, and a thick parallel wall in front, which formed the front of the stage, probably made, like the orchestra, of levelled and beaten earth. Probably the stage was about 5 ft. above the level of the orchestra; and along its whole front and sides is a flight of steps descending to that level, thus affording easy communication between actors and chorus. The stage was 20 ft. broad. Here we have, for the first time, a fourth-century stage, probably similar to those on which the great works of the Attic drama were first acted. In Hellenistic times, the high narrow stage of Vitruvius, supported on columns, may have become usual. At Megalopolis there is also a Roman stage supported on columns, but quite separate from the Greek one.

A stage such as has been found at Megalopolis is a natural development from the cart or table on which the primitive actor mounted to make himself visible and audible above the chorus. Such stages were usually temporary and made of wood, but by a fortunate accident that at Megalopolis was of stone, and so survives to show what its predecessors were like. The

controversy is thus restricted to the use of the stage-buildings constructed in later Greek times, and so is of little importance for the drama in the fifth and fourth centuries.—ERNEST GARDNER, in *Athenæum*, Aug. 2.

EDICT OF DIOCLETIAN.—An inscription, some 250 lines in length, which was found in the possession of one of the villagers, and copied by both Mr. Kastroménos and myself, proves to be part of the famous Edict of Diocletian, fixing maximum prices throughout the empire. More than half of the fragment of Megalopolis is new. The new portions fall for the most part under the following headings: [Περὶ] τῶν μισθῶν τῆς βεκτοῦ[ρ]ης (fares), Περὶ χόρτον (fodder), Περὶ πλούμων (feathers of various birds), Περὶ καλὰμων καὶ μελανίου (pens and ink), Περὶ ἐσθήτος (clothing), [Περὶ ἐρέας] (wool), Περὶ λίνου (linen). Besides these portions, many obscure or fragmentary lines in Lebas and Waddington (1870) and the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* (1873)—in which all the fragments, Greek and Latin, up to date of publication, are pieced together—will be cleared up or restored by the new fragment, which we hope to publish in the next number of the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*.—W. LORING, in *Athenæum*, Aug. 23.

MYKENAI.—Dr. Dörpfeld notes some of Dr. Tsountas' more recent discoveries on the akropolis at Tiryns. The freeing of the southernmost walls of the citadel gave nothing of architectural interest. But on the N. W. a deep rocky way was found which was apparently connected with the water-supply of the citadel. On the very summit, through damage to a portion of the foundation of the Greek temple, a hitherto-unknown part of the vestibule to the Megaron was uncovered. The walls of the royal house are here in excellent preservation, and are formed of quarried stone joined with clay and a few courses of stone slabs. In one corner of the vestibule, the wall-facing with its painting is still preserved, and we recognize here the same stripes, with diagonal lines of different widths, that occur several times at Tiryns, *e. g.*, on the piece of wall-facing with the well-known bull.—*Athen. Mittheil.*, xv, 2, pp. 232–3.

PARAMYTHIA=PHOTIKE.—At Paramythia, in Epeiros, has been found a Latin inscription in honor of Sextus Pompeius which shows that to be the site (hitherto uncertain) of the city of Photiké.—*Athenæum*, June 28.

PEIRAIÆUS.—Amongst the sepulchral stelai, bearing inscriptions and sculptures in relief, recently found at the Peiraiæus, is one inscribed to a certain Secunda Servilia, daughter of Publius, married to an Athenian. The deceased is represented seated and clothed in the *chiton poderes* and *himation*, and before her stands a little girl holding in her left hand a box closed, and in her right a fan, she also being clothed with the *chiton poderes*, over which is the *epiblema*.—*Athenæum*, June 14.

SLAVOCHORI.—PREHISTORIC TOMBS.—Between Slavochori and the hill of Haghia Kiriaki, where it was supposed that the temple of the Amyklaian

Apollon was placed, a little south of the hamlet of Godena, Dr. Tsountas has discovered two tombs supposed to be of the same period as the neighboring one of Vaphio. It is true that they are not domical but are dug in the rock, like those explored at Nauplia and Mykenai. They appear to be intact and will be carefully explored.—*Revue arch.*, 1890, I, p. 273. Cf. vol. v, p. 379.

TROEZEN.—In the tombs which were opened here last year by Ephor Staïs, there were found some vases of Mykenaiian style, and a curious gold band with geometric decoration, a bird and a *crux gammata* (Δελτίον, 1889, p. 164). The same exploration brought to light a fragment of an archaic relief on which a nude female is seen seated on a horse.—*Revue arch.*, 1890, I, p. 275.

The French School are excavating in the Eparchy of Troezen, and report the discovery of the remains of an ancient temple and of some sculptures.—*Athenæum*, June 28.

VAPHIO.—**DESCRIPTION OF THE GOLD CUPS.**—It may be well to give here a brief description of the scenes in *repoussé* on the gold cups so often mentioned (cf. vol. v, pp. 381, 494). They are drinking-cups with handles. In each cup an interior plate or lining, bent over the edge of the outer beaten plate, makes the inside of the cup plain and smooth. On the first cup (height, 0.083 m.; diameter at the top, 0.098 to 0.104 m.; weight, 276 grammes) are represented three bulls: the one at the right is running rapidly toward the right (*i. e.*, the handle of the cup); the middle one is caught in a strong net and overturned (the ends of the net are fastened to trees which may be olives; the other two trees on the cup appear to be palms); the third bull is rushing violently toward the left (*i. e.*, the handle); he is in the act of tossing a man upon his horns, and another man is falling upon his back by the side of the bull. This represents the active fight. The second cup gives the peaceful scenes that follow man's supremacy. Its height is 0.08 m., upper diameter 0.104 m., weight 280.5 grammes. Four bulls appear: the first, at the left, with head raised and open mouth is walking toward the left; about his left-hind foot is a stout rope held by a man who follows; behind the man are two bulls standing peacefully together, apparently in interested conference, the face of one is being turned toward the spectator *en face*; from the right, a fourth bull, with his head down, walks quietly up. Two trees, the species of which cannot be determined, appear behind the first and before the fourth bull. On both cups the uneven ground is indicated, and above the figures appear uneven masses which may represent clouds or other background. The first cup has, besides, a plain rim or frame above and below the representation. There are some faults in the drawing of the figures, but they are lively and characteristic. The men are slender and angular in shape, but muscular. They have long

hair and wear nothing but a heavy belt that sustains on either side a small apron-like projection. Their feet are shod with boots slightly raised at the points and rising with sandal-like strips to the middle of the calf. These cups excel all known works of the Mykenaiian epoch.

ITALY.

PREHISTORIC AND CLASSIC ANTIQUITIES.

SYNCHRONISM OF THE TERREMARE AND THE MYKENAIAN TOMBS.—The researches of Unset have proved, that the inhabitants of the *terremare* were acquainted with the use of the *fibula* (*Bull. palet. ital.*, 1883; *Zeit. f. Ethnol.*, 1889, art. *Zu den aeltesten Fibeltypen*). It is an interesting fact that Tsountas has discovered, in two archaic tombs at Mykenai, two *fibulæ* of a type identical with these of the *terremare*. This would lead to the identity in period of the two civilizations, at a date corresponding about to the XII century.—ORSI, in *Bull. Palet. Ital.*, 1890, p. 20.

ANVERSA (Paeligni).—**NECROPOLIS.**—In working at the road leading from Sulmona to Scanno on the territory of Anversa, above Fonte Palacchio, a series of tombs with sand-crypts have been discovered. The several points at which they exist proves this to be a necropolis of considerable importance.—*Not. d. Scavi*, pp. 129–30.

AREZZO=ARRETIIUM.—**A NEW MANUFACTORY OF BLACK AND RED WARE.**—In ancient times, Arretium was a great centre for the manufacture of ceramics, and their vestiges remain within and without the city. A further proof of this has been given by a discovery made about one kilometre outside the Porta Fiorentina, at a spot called *Orciolaia*, a name that is very apt, and must have come down from Roman times.

Near the Porta Fori is the famous manufactory of *Marcus Perennius* (*Not. d. Scavi*, 1883, 1885), in which were made the most delicate and artistic pieces of ceramics in the coral-like red ware that became fashionable after the fall of the black ware, and which is generally termed Aretine ware because the potters of Arretium were the foremost in making it. Outside the Porta San Lorentino was the manufactory of *Lucius Calidius*, a contemporary of Perennius. On this same road, beyond the Ponte del Castro, are the fields of the *Orciolaia*, where the ceramic industry flourished with especial activity. Near the bridge was found a vase with the name of *Lucii Titii Thyrsis*, who had a potter's establishment w. of the city at Fonte Pozzuolo. In this neighborhood was excavated a building of quadrangular shape, with which was connected an open square with hard-beaten flooring for working at pottery in the open air. The water-conduit, the place for refuse pottery, and other details were discovered. In the refuse there were two strata, an upper one of red ware, and a lower one of black ware, showing how one fashion displaced the other, while the estab-

lishment continued to flourish. Among the many fragments discovered, the majority showed marks, monograms, initials, parts of words, that stood as distinctive marks or names of individual potters. Some were common to both the black and the red ware. For example, the potter *Dassius* produced both kinds. This manufactory therefore stands at a time of transition from one style to the other, during the close of the second and the first part of the first century B. C.

The artists' names recorded are sufficient proof that they were Greeks: ANTIOCHUS, CHARITO, CHATINUS, DASSIUS, HEC(*tor*), HILAS, LUS(*ias*), NICEPHOR(*us*), PAMPHILUS, STEPANUS, TRUPHO. These men worked together and signed their works without adding the name of any master or owner: this means that they formed a society or *sodalitium* on their own account—a coöperative establishment. They were Greeks, but must have come from a Greek land where Latin script was used, *e. g.*, Campania. This fact is an indication that the industry was not one peculiar to Arretium, but was imported. This is rendered probable by the very few examples of black Etruscan ware found here (and these probably imported from Chiusi), and by the fact that Arretium imported Etrusco-Campanian ware, and became, early in the third century B. C., the seat of several manufactories of such ware. The industry, having thus been imported from Campania into Arretium, was fed by the constant arrival of Greek artisans.

It is interesting to discuss the question of the exact time when the bright coral-red ware with decoration in relief succeeded the black ware. There are but two methods of proof: one palæographic, the other, the earliest use of red ware in Arretium. From the manner in which the names ANTIOCHUS, NICEPHOR(*us*) are written, we recognize that black vases were still made after 640 U. C., because, before this date, the *ch* and *ph* were not used. On the other hand, there is abundant proof that the red ware was in use before Sulla, *i. e.*, before 670 U. C. This gives the years at the close of the second and the beginning of the first century for the beginning of the red ware.—G. F. GAMURRINI, in *Not. d. Scavi*, 1890, pp. 63–72.

BOLOGNA=FELSINA.—ITALIC TOMBS.—Four Italic tombs have been casually found outside the *Porta S. Isaia* in what was formerly the De Lucca property. Under the last were objects belonging to a fifth tomb, containing a fictile ossuary of the Villanova type decorated with scratched mæanders and pressed concentric circles. It contained a *fibula* of serpentine shape and peculiarly delicate decoration. Its two arches are joined by fine bands and strings of silver, which form an open-work of sinuous lines. There were numerous objects in bronze, and fragments of a fictile vase apparently in the extraordinary shape of a bull surmounted by a duck.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1890, pp. 104–6.

BREMBATE-SOTTO.—PRE-ROMAN NECROPOLIS.—In vol. v, p. 109, was given an account of the discovery of a pre-Roman cemetery at Brembate-Sotto, between Osio and Trezze, belonging to the first iron-age. Since then, systematic excavations have been undertaken, the results of which are reported by Sig. G. Mantovani in the *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1890, pp. 52–63, 96–103. The contents of fourteen tombs, consisting of 235 objects or groups, are described. Most of them are of the ordinary style, and call for no comment. Among the bronzes are a large *situla* of beaten bronze-plate, used as a cinerary urn; another vase of similar workmanship; an *olpe*, like some discovered in the excavations of the Certosa (Bologna).

In *Tomb XI* was a magnificent oinochoë made of heavy bronze-plate: it is decorated with a graceful palmette from which spring two serpents, as on similar objects from the Certosa (ZANNONI, t. cxxxx, 12) and Marzabotto (GOZZADINI, *Marzabotto*, t. xv, 5; xvi, 2, 4). In *Tomb XII* was a small serpent of cast bronze, probably the *genius loci*. This tomb is rich in interesting pieces: a *situla* of plates of bronze nailed together; two decorative wheels; seven circular pendants with a little silver *olpe* attached decorated with light horizontal lines in relief; a large number of other pendants of similar character, of rings, buttons, gold strings and little plates; an elegant brass *kyathos* with linear decoration in *graffito*. It is interesting to note that the cinerary *situla* of *Tomb XIV* still contained the cloth enveloping the burnt bones and sepulchral furniture.

COLONNA.—ROMAN SCULPTURES.—In his property east of Colonna, Sig. E. Ciuffa has brought to light a number of marble sculptures. The most interesting are: (1) statuette of a bearded satyr, his head covered with a tiger-skin; (2) a hermaphrodite, under life-size, headless and draped in the upper part; (3) head of Venus; (4) archaic head of Apollo, of good work; (5) head of Bacchus, larger than life; (6) two iconic heads, male and female, etc.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1890, p. 89.

CORNETO=TARQUINII.—NEW DISCOVERIES IN THE NECROPOLIS.—Excavations were again begun, February 10, on the site referred to on p. 222 of this volume. They were carried from a point 100 met. from the *tomba delle bighe* up to this tomb itself. The first one opened was a chamber-tomb (*a camera*), despoiled and with roof broken in: in it was found nothing but a carnelian scarab on which was the figure of a nude warrior (probably Kapaneus) ascending with torch and shield. At a distance of 10 met. was a trench-tomb (*a fossa*), covered with a slab, containing an unburned skeleton, seven pieces of Greek ware with dark bands on light ground, two cups of black *bucchero* with horizontal handles, and two gold pendants. 15 met. west of this tomb was a chamber-tomb with a herring-bone vault (*a schiena*), measuring $2.05 \times 1.95 \times 2$. metres, already despoiled. Among scattered bones were found eight pieces of Greek ware and one hand-made

cup resembling those from the *well* and *trench* tombs. Of the pieces of Greek ware the most interesting is a pitcher whose decoration of brownish-red on a yellowish-white ground consists of triangles, narrow zones, and a broad zone on which are depicted four fish.

Feb. 12. Some trial trenches were dug on the Monterozzi plateau, about 50 met. west of the *tomba del Barone*. A chamber-tomb was found, with vault broken in and anciently despoiled. Among the *débris* were fragments of a black-figured *amphora*, a scarab with a man adoring a lion or a panther placed on an altar, *etc.* From this date up to Feb. 21, four tombs were uncovered, one a trench, the others chambers. The trench-tomb contained an Attic *amphora* of very severe red-figured style, with twisted handles. On one side are an *ephebos* and a boy talking and gesticulating. On the other is a second *ephebos* wrapped in a mantle and leaning his right arm-pit on a staff, speaking with right arm extended. This is the first Attic vase found in a trench-tomb, and shows it to be among the latest of its kind. A mirror found here presents a style of *graffito* earlier than those of the Etruscan necropoli.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1890, pp. 74–7.

FIRENZE=FLORENTIA.—Many minor discoveries of no moment have been made, but among these an epigraphic discovery stands out as of peculiar importance for the history of the city. It reads: GENIO COLONIAE | FLORENTIAE | . . . T . DIVS | . . . CVS | . This is a confirmation of the fact that Florentia was a Roman colony. Up to the present, there had been but one piece of epigraphic evidence (*CIL*, XI, 1617) which names a COLON(us) ADLECT(us) D(ecreto) D(ecurionum) FLORENT(inorum). The present inscription is in fine and clear characters of the first or second century.—*Not. d. Scavi*, pp. 108–10.

FONTANELLA DI CASTELROMANO (Prov. of Mantova).—Signor Giacomo Locatelli has carried on excavations here with funds supplied by the Ministry of Public Instruction. He writes to the *Bull. di Palet. Ital.* (1890, pp. 50–1): “In my excavations in the territory of Fontanella, I discovered two distinct necropoli: the first and earliest is indicative of the *eneolithic* period, to which belong the tombs of Cantalupo and Sgurgola in the Roman province, the second belongs to the period of transition from the bronze age to the first iron age, and reminds more especially of the necropolis of Bismantova. In the first necropolis, which is for inhumation, I found seven well-preserved human skeletons with accompanying furniture; in several tombs, on the other hand, the skeletons were consumed, but the furniture was preserved. It consisted of superb poniards, various flint arrow-heads and ax-heads, a coultter of stone, and a pin of copper or bronze, 4 cent. long. The skeletons were lying on their left side, with legs curled up, turned to the east, the head to the west; in one case the legs were contracted up to the breast.

"Among other bronze objects found in the second necropolis are to be noted arched fibulae, of the Bismantovan type, hairpins, razors, knives; also bones with decoration and earthen urns of various forms, some with delicately incised designs. A special tomb was also found with an earthen urn *a cordoni* lying with its mouth to the N. and its perforated bottom to the S.; against the whole was a cylindrical terracotta vase also with a decoration *a cordoni*, c, 25 cent. long, and on the E. side was a human skull and a rude earthen glass."

NAPOLI.—In the area of the same ancient cemetery which yielded, a few months before, the inscription of C. Eclanius Fortunatus (*Not. d. Scavi*, 1889, p. 404), an important inscription was discovered on Jan. 2, made in honor of P. PLOTIUS FAUSTINUS SCRIBA PUBLICUS NEAPOLITAN(*orum*) AEDILICIUS. It is in both Greek and Latin, as are other Neapolitan inscriptions (*CIL*, x, 1481, 1489, 1490, 1494, 1497, 1504), and contains, in the Greek portion, the decree of the Neapolitan senate regarding the honors to be rendered to the deceased. The text will be published in one of the next numbers of the *Monumenti* of the *R. Accademia dei Lincei*.

PARMA.—**THE PALAFITTA OF THE TERRAMARA.**—The *palafitta* of the *terramara* within the city of Parma was discovered, excavated, and illustrated in 1864. It is notable for being constituted of two strata of piles, so as to form two *palafitte*, one above the other. The objects found were of stone, bone, wood, and clay: none were of bronze. During the past winter, in demolishing the bastion of San Benedetto, the workmen found in the earth two bronze objects, a lance-head, and a common knife-poniard. These are objects often found in the *terremare*, and lead to the conclusions, that the *palafitta* of Parma (1) extended twice as far to the N. as was supposed, and (2) contained bronze objects.—*Bull. Palet. Ital.*, 1890, p. 53.

POMPEII.—**DISCOVERY OF WALL-PAINTINGS.**—Some mural paintings of more than ordinary interest have recently been disclosed. In *Reg. VIII*, between Nos. 16 and 21 of *Insula 2*, *Via III* and *IV*, the remarkable discovery has been made of a house five stories high. The upper floor, which is entered from the higher level formed by a mound of prehistoric lava, is profusely decorated, and the principal hall displays on one wall the myth of Bellerophon, a nude figure who, holding with one hand the bridle of his horse, is in the act of receiving the letter and orders of King Proitos, who is seated on a throne before him. The lower part of the house, looking toward Stabiae and the sea, was used as a bathing establishment. Three steps lead into the *frigidarium*, which is perfect, the lower part of the surrounding walls being painted blue, and the upper red. The middle of the right wall is occupied by a picture representing a nymph, semi-nude, borne over the waves on a sea-horse. The horizontal band dividing the blue from the red surface is a kind of frieze of comic or caricature scenes, represent-

ing dwarfs and pigmies fighting with various animals in scenery evidently of the Nile country. One dwarf is in the act of throwing a large stone at an ibis; while another is trying to save, by drawing to the land, a figure (probably a woman) fallen into the river, when, seized himself by a crocodile, he has tied himself with a rope to another dwarf, standing behind, who is striving with might and main to prevent his comrade from being drawn down into the water.—*Athenæum*, July 12.

POZZUOLI.—ROMAN BATH.—Some buildings uncovered here near the Villa di Cicerone belong to a Roman bath. The interior of one of the halls was decorated with columns; two rooms were decorated with frescoes representing figured compositions, scenes of *genre* and still life with birds and fruits, landscapes, and sea-views. Underneath these rooms are others, all covered with tunnel-vaults.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1890, pp. 122-4.

REGGIO=RHEGION (Calabria).—**PRIMITIVE CERAMICS.**—Certain work in the port of *Reggio di Calabria* brought to light some primitive ceramic objects which are, without doubt, anterior to the foundation of the Chalcidian colony in the VIII century B. C. Nothing is known of the archæologic stratum in which they were found, and the greater part of them have been destroyed. Paolo Orsi describes the few that have been preserved in the local museum. They are all of black ware, some ruder than others. The earliest are of extremely primitive workmanship: the later vases are similar in form and technique to corresponding ones found in the *terremare* but are smaller and more elegant. They are up to the present the only record of a pre-Hellenic settlement at Rhegion.—*Bull. Palet. Ital.*, 1890, pp. 48-9.

ROMA.—THE COLLEGE OF HARUSPICES OR SOOTHSAYERS.—The Etruscan science of divination was represented especially by the *haruspices*, who resided at first entirely in Etruria and did not come to Rome until quite late. They formed a part of the civil rather than the religious administration. In many places they were organized into a club or *collegium* with a president. Such a society was known to have existed in Rome, and was thought (from a passage in Tacitus) to have been organized by the Emperor Claudius, and, arguing from several inscriptions, to have been composed of sixty members. An inscription recently found near the Via Salaria, cut on a *cippus* of travertine in letters characteristic of the close of the Republic or the first decades of the Empire, shows conclusively that already, before the time of Claudius, the *haruspices* of Rome formed an order with sixty members, and that this Emperor therefore merely reorganized, on a new basis and under the supervision of the *pontifices*, this ancient science of divination. The inscription reads: L·VINVLLEIVS·L·F·|POM·LVCVL·LVVS|ARISPEX|EX SEXAGINTA. It comes from the early Salarian

necropolis so often mentioned during the last four years.—*Bull. Comm. arch.*, 1890, pp. 140–43.

THE LIMITS OF THE FOURTEEN REGIONS OF AUGUSTUS.—In view of the constant disputes regarding the limits of the fourteen regions of Augustus, Professor R. Lanciani has undertaken to determine their boundaries with greater precision than has yet been done. His study is published in the *Bull. Comm. arch.* for May (1889, pp. 115–37), and is accompanied by a diagram and a map. He starts from the hypothesis, that Augustus made a conventional division, following a cardinal line almost due north and south, along the Via Flaminia, surrounding the east base of the Capitol, the west base of the Palatine, and taking the line of the Via Appia. One of the characteristics of this division was the attempt to make it of equal parts, each region containing originally a perimeter of somewhat under or over twelve thousand feet, except the sixth which was made larger on account of its sparse population. The average number of blocks or *insulae* assigned to each was three thousand. The division was determined by two main elements: the Servian Wall, and the main streets leading from the centre to the gates and following to the bottom of the valleys between the hills. A detailed examination is made of the catalogues more recent than the time of Augustus, and then follows a discussion of the exact confines of each region.

TERRACOTTAS.—The excavations in the Campo Verano have brought to light further pieces of terracotta reliefs. (1) Three fragments of a frieze with sacrificing Victories, of severe style. (2) Fragment with the figure of a hunter carrying a lance and accompanied by a dog. (3) Five other fragments with figures of *hierodulae* dancing around an idol of Minerva.

In working at the drain near San Crisogono was found a fragment of a frieze entirely different in style from the above: it is modelled with the stick, in very high relief and in magnificent style. There remains a figure of a man, headless and partly armless and legless, of a Seilenos type, in lively motion.—*Bull. Comm. arch.*, 1890, pp. 148–9.

A HERM OF HERCULES.—The construction of a drain on the old street of Porta Salaria brought to light an interesting piece of sculpture. It is a marble herm of Hercules, slightly under life-size. The lower half of the figure ends in a diminishing shaft whose feet are broken off. Above, the god is entirely covered, with the exception of his head, by the lion-skin arranged in a few stiff folds, with the legs hanging down the left side: the right hand, enveloped in the skin, is placed on the breast; the left, also covered, holds the *clavus*. The head is bearded and of the Lysippian type. There are traces of color on the lion-skin.—*Bull. Comm. arch.*, 1890, p. 148.

SCULPTURES ON THE VIA CAVOUR.—Among the pieces of sculpture found in lengthening the Via Cavour are: (1) a marble bracket formed by a head

of Medusa of the pathetic Hellenistic type with dishevelled hair and half-closed eyes; (2) a half-head of a child, life-size, belonging to the third century A. D. and of excellent workmanship, representing an Egyptian.—*Bull. Comm. arch.*, 1890, pp. 181–2.

NUMISMATIC DISCOVERIES AT AND NEAR THE CITY.—Several numismatic discoveries have taken place in and near the city. On the Esquiline, toward the Suburra some six thousand common bronze coins of the fourth century were found in a brass vase. At **PORTO D'ANZIO** there came to light two libral *As* with the head of Apollo repeated on both sides and belonging to the series assigned by P. Garrucci to the Sabines (t. xxxiv). At **CIVITA CASTELLANA** in a tomb at a depth of twenty metres there was found, by the side of two bronze statuettes, a fine example of the triens of the very rare series of the *aes grave* of Tarquinii (GARRUCCI, t. XLVI, 3). Among individual finds in **ROME** is an inedited new gold quinarius of Probus, medals of Constantine and Alexander Severus, a fine large bronze of Emilianus and one of Antinous.—*Riv. Ital. Num.*, 1890, pp. 317–18.

TERMINAL CIPPI OF THE TIBER.—On the right bank of the Tiber (Prati di Castello), in front of the Antaldi and Menotti houses there has come to light a notable series of ancient travertine *cippi* relating to the limits of the river-banks. They are thirteen in number, five without and eight with inscriptions. Of the latter, seven belong to the delimitation made by Augustus in 747 U. C.; and one records that made by Trajan in 101 A. D. They were all found in place over an extent of about a hundred metres: hence the particular importance of the discovery, which enables us to study and recognize for quite a distance along the right bank of the river the details of the work undertaken by Augustus to guard the rights of the State. A plan is given of the position of each one, as well as a detailed description. The inscriptions of Augustus are all worded alike: IMP · CAESAR · DIVI · F | AVGVSTVS | PONTIFEX · MAXIMVS | TRIBVNIC · POTEST · XVII | EX · S · C · TERMINAVIT. The only difference is in the formula giving the distance between the *cippi*, which vary between 15 and 148½ ft.; for example, R · R · PROX · CIPP · PED · XXIV.

There are one or two holes in each *cippus*, and these, together with the leaded clamps found on them as well as in the pavement, show that the *cippi* were joined by iron railing which shut out the space toward the river. Nine other such *cippi* of Augustus were already known, all of 747 U. C., and belonging also to the right bank, nearly all having been found near the castle of S. Angelo. The great differences in the distance between the *cippi* and their irregular lineation are signs of irregularities of the ground and the presence of private buildings that could not be appropriated. A new and interesting fact is, that the direction of the line between each *cippus* and the relative position of the next *cippus* are indicated by the side

on which the distance is inscribed ; this being not always on the front but sometimes on the side and even on the back. The linear extension of any tract along the river-banks is therefore indicated only by the inscriptions along the front of the *cippi* to the exclusion of the others.

An attempt is made to verify, by means of the distances marked on these *cippi*, the measurement of 0.2963 met. attributed to the Roman foot ; and the result, though partial, is decidedly in favor of this measure. The general conclusions are as follows : (1) the *cippi* are travertine parallelepipeds surmounted by a semicircular cap, and measure $2 \times 2.50 \times 0.70$ metres. (2) They rise 1.10 or 1.20 met. above the surface ; and (3) are planted at the corners of the perimeter of the public property in such a way that the apex of each angle of the perimetral line coincides with one of the outer angles of the *cippus*. (4) The placing of the *cippi* followed the course of the river, so that the distance between two *cippi* was always noted on the lower of the two. (5) The inscription giving the date of the limitation is always incised on the side facing the extension of the property limited. (6) On each *cippus*, the distance from the next one is indicated, and the spot on which this is inscribed indicates the direction of the next section of the polygonal line, and consequently determines the position of the next term. (7) The real measure of distance should be calculated on the line of the projection of two consecutive *cippi*.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1890, pp. 82–8.

SCHIAVONIA.—STELE WITH EUGANEAN INSCRIPTION.—A *cippus* of hard trachyte, found in Schiavonia (part of the commune of Este) and shaped like a truncated pyramid, has upon one of its four faces a zone inscribed with Euganean characters enclosed within incised lines. This pyramidal stele should be numbered among the inscribed stones of the most advanced Euganean culture.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1890, pp. 51–2.

TIVOLI.—ANCIENT NECROPOLIS.—Near the Villa d'Este, have recently been found some tombs which prove, for the first time, the existence in this locality, the highest point in Tivoli, of an ancient necropolis. In one of the tombs was a small two-handled Etrusco-Campanian vase with a painting in reddish ocre representing two *epheboi* in the usual style of the third century B. C.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1890, pp. 122–3.

CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES OF ITALY.

THE DATE OF THE RENAISSANCE.—At a meeting of the *Soc. des Antiquaires* (Dec. 18, 1889) M. GUIFFREY called attention to four gold medallions of Italian workmanship, representing Roman Emperors, which are mentioned in the inventory of the jewels of the Duc de Berry, and which he is about to publish. The Prince purchased them in 1402 of merchants from Italy : they now belong to the *Cabinet des Médailles*. M. COURAJOD remarked the importance of the date of the medals, because, at the time of their execu-

tion, Italian art had not yet turned to the study of the antique.—*Ami des Monuments*, 1890, pp. 49–50.

ARCEVIA.—**PAINTING BY LUCA SIGNORELLI.**—Sig. A. Anselmi gives, in the *Archivio storico dell'Arte* (1890, pp. 157–8), a note on an important painting by Luca Signorelli of which all trace had been lost since 1810. Up to that time, it had been preserved in the church of San Francesco at Arcevia, for which place the painter executed a number of works. It was among the works of art seized by the French in 1810 and never returned. It represented the enthroned Virgin holding the Child, and having on one side SS. Simon and Jude, on the other SS. Bonaventura and Francesco. Below was the inscription in gold letters: JACOBI SIMONIS DE PHILIPPINIS AERE | DEO ET B. V. DICATUM | FR. BERNARDINO VIGNATO | GUARDIANO PROCURANTE MDVIII.

FIRENZE.—**TWO PAINTINGS RESTORED TO PIERO POLLAIUOLO.**—In the church of Santa Croce, at Florence, near Donatello's tabernacle with the Annunciation, is a fresco, by a master of the *quattro cento*, representing SS. John and Francis, which has been attributed until now, on the faith of Vasari, to Andrea del Castagno, though quite recently Morelli and Bayet have suggested the name of Domenico Veneziano. An anonymous ms. of the XVI century in the Uffizii gallery entitled *Nota delle tavole di pittura e figure di marmo di eccellenti maestri che sono in Fiorenza*, this work is attributed to Piero Pollaiuolo, with these words: *S. Giovanni B.^{ta} con S. S. Franc.^o in fresco nel muro a man destra della cappella de' Cavalcanti, del Pollajuolo, eccellente maestro, maniera del S. Bastiano de' Pucci nella Nunziata.* This painting of S. Sebastiano here referred to is attributed to Piero Pollaiuolo by Albertini.

Another painting that should be restored to this master is a male portrait exhibited at the Uffizii as No. 30 under the name Antonio Pollaiuolo. By comparison with a portrait of Galeazzo Maria Sforza copied by Cristofano dell' Altissimo, at the request of Cosimo I, from an original in the Museo Giovinio, this painting also is shown to be a portrait of this Milanese duke. Its attribution to Piero Pollaiuolo is then made certain by the inventory of Lorenzo de' Medici published by M. Müntz, which speaks of a *quadro dipintovi la testa del Duca Ghaleazzo di mano di Piero del Pollaiuolo*: it is further referred to in the inventory of the Palazzo Vecchio, compiled in 1553, as: *uno ritratto in tavola d'un duca di Milano con ornamento dorato et uesta piena di gigli dorati.*—U. ROSSI, in *Arch. stor. dell'Arte*, pp. 160–1.

PRATO.—**FORGOTTEN WORKS BY NICCOLÒ D'AREZZO.**—The sculptor, Niccolò di Piero Lamberti is known to hold an important place as one of the precursors of and earliest coöperators in the Renaissance. His known remaining works are very few, and it is all the more interesting to call attention to two works which by documentary testimony are known to be his.

I. The façade of the cathedral of Prato shown to be his by the *Libri degli Operai* of this church, as published by CESARE GUASTI, *Il Pergamo di Donatello*, p. 12, where we read that, before 1413, *Niccolò di Piero chiamato il Pela di Firenze e i suoi compagni Giovanni di Donato e Lorenzo di Matteo da Fiesole hanno tolto a fare la faccia dinanzi della pieve*. It is to be conjectured that the design of the façade, as well as its execution, was by him.

II. The second work is the sepulchre of Francesco Datini, whose life is given through the correspondence of the Florentine notary Lapo Mazzei, also published by CESARE GUASTI, *Lettere di un notaro a un mercante del secolo XIV*. Here are given the accounts of the sums expended from Jan. 3, 1410, to Aug. 16, 1412 for the monument of Datini, whose reclining figure and the frieze containing the inscription were entrusted to Niccolò. This tomb still remains in front of the high altar in San Francesco. The figure, of good proportions, is surrounded by a Gothic niche.—*Archivio stor. dell'Arte*, 1890, p. 161.

VENEZIA.—**FOUR PAINTINGS BY CRIVELLI.**—The Gallery in Venice has received four small tempera paintings by Carlo Crivelli, of whom it had previously had but one example. They came from the Pericoli sale in Rome and previously from the D'Aste collection of Genova. They represent the standing figures of Saints Roccus, Sebastianus, Emidius and Bernardinus. These four pieces must have belonged to a polyptich and been placed on either side of a large central composition. In style they belong to the painter's latest period, about 1490. The inscription, OPVS CAROLVS (*sic*) CRIVELLI VENETI, is apparently a bad copy of the original inscription.—*Arch. stor. dell'Arte*, 1890, pp. 158-9.

SARDINIA.

TERRANOVA FAUSANIA.—**PREHISTORIC TOMB.**—Excavations on this site in the territory of Olbia brought to light a tomb of unusual interest and evidently of great antiquity. It was of very oblong oval shape; the walls were formed of accumulated loose stones arranged with a certain symmetry and not rising to any great height. Three exfoliated rocks, whose interstices were filled with small stones, were laid flat upon the edges of these rough walls, thus closing the tomb. The flooring consisted of roughly arranged stones imbedded in the earth. Within, beside human bones, was a rude vase of blackish ware, made with the lathe, with slightly curving walls, somewhat projecting mouth, and without handle: fragments of other similar vases lay about, also a thin strip of bluish flint with well smoothed surfaces and obliquely cut edges.—*Not. d. Scavi*, 1890, pp. 92-3.

PREHISTORIC CONSTRUCTIONS.—Sig. Tamponi reports in the *Not. d. Scavi* (1890, pp. 130-1) some prehistoric discoveries in the territory of ancient Olbia. In the highest part of the region of *Pedra Zoccada* were remains

of a *giant's tomb* formed of rude masses of granite arranged in two parallel rows ten met. long and sixty cent. apart. The space between the rows formed the sepulchral chamber and was doubtless anciently covered with slabs, as in other cases in Sardinia.

At a short distance, at the highest point of the hill, are traces of a *quadrangular wall* around which were picked up several pieces of obsidian, as well as fragments of pottery of very primitive manufacture. On every part of this summit are to be seen stones belonging to destroyed constructions. Near by is a cavity, formed of two immense blocks of granite, and measuring over 15 sq. met., within which were found fragments of pottery and obsidian, indicating this to be a prehistoric station.

Traces of another prehistoric station exist at *Albitroni*, a picturesque elevation along the rocky chain of *Monte a Teltri*, to the left of the Roman road from *Sbrangatu* to *Traissoli*. There have been found fragments of rude unturned pottery; flakes of obsidian; blocks of granite arranged in a certain order, as in the *nuraghes*.

SICILY.

THE PREHISTORIC ARCHÆOLOGY OF SICILY.—We here give the summary promised in our last number (p. 240) of Signor Orsi's two papers on the early archæology of Sicily, in the *Bull. di Palet. Italiana*. "Up to the present, the literature of primitive Sicilian archæology has been exceedingly limited; not only that of the neolithic period, which is really prehistoric, but, even more, that usually attributed to the Siculi, which may be regarded as the transition from the prehistoric to the historic. By the Siculi, we have superb rock-cut necropoli, so imposing as to compare favorably with the most important groups on the mainland; we have megalithic monuments so little known that their existence even is denied by the majority; we have a family of vases which may be yet regarded as entirely new, with certain peculiar forms of geometric painting which establish a direct bond of union between Sicily and the East, at times anterior to the Greek colonization." The only writers who have attempted a study of the subject in any of its parts are Professor Cavallari, who confined himself to the topographic distribution of the necropoli and the type of the tombs; and two Germans, Messrs. Schubring and Holm, who attempted merely an enumeration, often erroneous, of the localities where the necropoli are found. Professor Cavallari is at present engaged upon a large and comprehensive synthetic work which will illustrate the various types of necropoli and their varied contents, with a comparative study of related Italic or extra-Italic monuments.

The great difficulty has been, until now, that the necropoli are empty and long since despoiled and that but few recent discoveries have been

made. Sig. Orsi has given in these papers notes on such discoveries as have come to his attention, by which alone the age and nationality of these necropoli can be determined; and he has added an attempt to interpret the few known elements of Siculan culture.

PANTALICA (Herbessus?).—At the junction of the river Anapo and its confluent the Calcinara, in the Monti Crimiti, rises, like an enormous bastion, the tableland of Pantalica, entirely isolated. Its greatest length is 1200 by 400 metres, and its elevation between 390 and 420 metres. The position is impregnable; the only weak point is on the west, where fortifications were erected including a walk constructed of regular parallelo-pipeds. The plateau was occupied by a city, or rather by a very primitive population, perhaps of shepherds, who appear to have lived in large caves and in cabins of cane-work or mud. If this be true, as would seem from the complete absence of traces of masonry, it is a fact of great interest. The conclusion is drawn by Sig. Orsi, that this was an inhabited centre even after the coming of the Greeks and Romans, and that its inhabitants were native Siculi, who, being protected by the inaccessibility of the site, preserved not only a certain independence but the habits and customs of their ancestors and the primitive form of habitation and sepulchre. Certain modifications were, it is true, introduced, such as the adoption of coinage from the Greeks, the use of more elegant vases, and the type of fortification. This fortification, already alluded to, is essentially Greek and has its prototypes in the Eurialean castle at Syracuse and the akropolis at Leontinoi. The former of these is the work of Dionysios I, and dates from 402 to 397 B. C., and this gives us a date for the fortifications of Pantalica. In 404 Dionysios led an expedition against Herbessus (Diod. Sic., xiv. 7), where he kept a garrison, and this city has been, wisely in Sig. Orsi's opinion, identified with Pantalica.

The great Siculan necropolis is perhaps unique for its size. It was visited as early as 1555 by Fazello and excited his admiration. It contains perhaps some thousand sepulchral cells, grouped especially around the great N. E. spur. They appear to be of all periods, extending from the earliest pre-Hellenic to the Roman period. The type is of a trapezoidal or quadrangular door or rather window, followed by a very short *dromos* or corridor leading to the sepulchral chamber. The window is framed by several recesses that served to secure the closing slab, which in a few cases is double. In the few hypogeic cells which Sig. Orsi studied near by, the vault is not curved, as in the earliest type, but is flat, and the chamber is quadrangular instead of oval—contrary to the most archaic examples at Syracuse. This form is quite late. Sig. Orsi was not able to find a single unopened tomb.

The museum of Syracuse contains objects from the necropolis of Pantalica. Among these are three small bronzes—two poniard-blades and a decorated fibula—which are a cardinal point for the chronology of Pantalica. The poniards are of a very archaic type used in Italy (*terremare* and *palafitte*), through Central Europe, and in Greece, in the pure bronze age. In the first iron age, this type disappears and is replaced by that of the *lama a fiamma* or concavo-convex blade, of which also an example has been found at Pantalica. The two bronze poniards represent the earliest objects yet found at Pantalica, anterior to the Greeks and perhaps to the Phœnicians: a very moderate *terminus ante quem* would be at latest the XI cent. B. C., for the earliest tombs of Pantalica. This is all the more interesting, that the existence of a real bronze age in Sicily had not yet been satisfactorily proved.

In 1879, an intact tomb was opened and its contents deposited in the museum of Syracuse. It had an elliptical cell and a semicircular vault, thus placing it among the earliest examples. It contained three vases and a bronze knife, the rite being that of inhumation. The knife is of the type transitional from the lanceolated to the concavo-convex form, which was in use at the end of the bronze and the very beginning of the iron age, not only in Italy but in Central Europe, Greece and the East: examples were found at Hissarlik (second stratum) and Mykenai, while those in Kypros are of copper; and they also appear in a slightly more recent stratum at Idalion, and with Phœnician vases in other sites. This tomb, therefore, is at least as early as the most archaic Villanova period, almost contemporary with that of Mykenai and certainly earlier than the first Hellenic colonization.

During the winter of 1889, were carried on clandestine excavations resulting in the finding of fictile and bronze objects partly reproduced on pl. IV of the *Bullettino*. Their character is very primitive. That of the bronzes places them between the X and V cent. B. C., at a date almost coinciding with the arrival of the first Greek colonists (735–729 B. C.). This, therefore, settles approximately a second chronologic point in the history of Pantalica. Only systematic excavations, such as have not yet been conducted, can make any detailed and scientific conclusion possible.

TOMB OF MILOCCA.—South of the great port of Syracuse is a plain defended by a tower of the XVI cent., and from it called the plain of Milocca. On it is a necropolis formed of a curious type of tomb opened in the rock, and which might be termed a *compagna* and belong to the advanced Hellenic period. Here there took place, in 1871, a very important discovery of which hardly any notice was taken. It was that of a circular hypogeic cell in whose right wall was cut a *loculus* which contained six rude vases some of which were ignorantly destroyed. The cell had a circular oven-

roof and was preceded by a little *dromos*. This shape is extremely archaic. The vases are so important as to require special description: they are of two distinct manufactures and origin; the one, rude and of local make; the other, painted and imported. First in importance are two cups, one large, the other small, of calyx shape, of irregularly black earth, turned, the larger one having a high annular handle. The presence of such calix-vases is not fortuitous but is a special characteristic of the Siculan necropoli: Sig. Orsi gives statistics of the types hitherto known, adding others that are inedited. The conclusion is drawn, that the calyx-vases with a body at times globular, at times expanding *a tromba*, either painted with geometric decoration or of rude technique with simple glaze, are a hitherto unnoted characteristic of the artificial sepulchral grottoes of the Siculi, which represent, chronologically, the intermediate stage between the close of the neolithic period and historic times: they are of such uniformity of type as to constitute a peculiarly Siculan type of ceramics. It is a plausible conjecture, that they are imitated from Oriental fictile or metallic vases. Such vases are found among the Mykenaian ceramics, at Mykenai, Hissarlik, Tiryns, and in early Boiotian tombs. In fact, it is proved, by two more of these Milocca vases, that products of the Mykenaian culture, which may have served as models, were imported into the island. These examples are small amphorae: one has three annular handles, is turned, painted a creamy-white, made of a pure pale-yellow clay foreign to Sicily, decorated with lines, bands, undulations, and palmettes in chestnut-brown. Both belong to the third of the four phases of Mykenaian ware established by Furtwängler—that characterized by a colored decoration with brilliant varnish. To this phase belong almost all the vases of Ialysos, Nauplia, Haliki, Spata, and Menidi, and, as with it are at times mingled Dipylon vases, its close must have been preceded by the Doric emigration in the XI century. The date of XI-X cent. must therefore be assigned to the tomb of Milocca.

The situation of this tomb, in the plain instead of being cut in the rock, is another proof of the existence, all around Syracuse, of a circle of Siculan villages whose position is still indicated by tombs. One of the most important of these groups is situated in the Reale property near Scala Greca.

NECROPOLIS ON THE REALE PROPERTY.—Sig. Orsi cleared all the grottoes composing this small necropolis, but without much result in the way of contents, as they had often been despoiled. Architecturally, they are of early shape, being all a variation of circular or oval ground-plans, some being formed of a double cell beside the *dromos*. Twenty of these are described.

SYRACUSE A SICULAN CITY.—The conclusion is reached, that, as the modern Syracuse is surrounded, within a radius of from 3 to 6 kilom., with small archaic necropoli, this city, before being a Greek city (734 B. C.) or a Phœnician station (XI-X cent. B. C.), was a settlement of the Siculi; and that

these necropoli must have been abandoned toward the close of the VIII cent. B. C., through Greek hostility.

NECROPOLIS NEAR NOTO.—In 1886, three tombs were cleared, one of them being of extraordinary size. Among the fragments of pottery were some both of black ware with pressed geometric decoration of concentric circles and bands similar to the Villanova ware, and also fragments of vases with pale background and brown geometric decoration. This favors a synchronism of the two techniques.

SICANI AND SICULI.—After an examination of the texts and other evidence regarding these two related peoples—the Sicani and the Siculi—who succeeded each other on Sicilian soil, Sig. Orsi arrives at the following conclusions. Both are of Italic race and descended from the north: there appears to be no appreciable difference between the monuments which the two peoples have left. Beside the question of race, there is one of archæology. The pre-Hellenic civilization of Sicily is characterized by rock-cut tombs, no tombs dug in the earth having been found belonging to the Siculan period. Did the Siculi bring with them this type of tomb or did they find it already in use in the island, and adopt it? There are no traces whatever of such a type on the mainland; consequently, its origin should be sought in the relations that existed from the earliest times between Sicily, Greece, and the Orient. Tombs of a similar shape and vaulting are found in Krete, Kypros, and other Greek islands, as well as on the mainland. Such are, in Krete, the grottoes of Anoia and Milatos; in Kypros, a number that are illustrated by CESNOLA and OHNEFALSCH-RICHTER (*Cypr. Stud.*, 1889, pl. II). Sig. Orsi concludes: "It is nevertheless impossible to admit ethnic relations between Sicily and Cyprus; but the facts I have adduced are certain proofs that Sicily, alone perhaps of all Italic lands, was touched by the reflexes of that still mysterious pre-Dorian civilization which spread not only over the entire Hellenic continent but into the furthest islands, and which we broadly designate by the un-ethnographic term Pelasgian. Now that the origins of this pre-Dorian culture are traced back to Asia Minor and especially Lykia, my hypothesis is confirmed by the existence, in that region, of necropoli identical with those of the Siculi. In the southwest of Asia a great necropolis of this kind was discovered by BENNDORF (*Reisen im Südw. Kleinasien*, I, p. 45), which had several rows of inaccessible cells open in the rock-face of a high mountain, identical with those of Cava d'Ispica, Pantalica, Palazzolo, etc. Analogous ones exist at Sidyma, Kiöbaschi, and other places in Lykia (*ibid.*) and in the valley of the Argeus (HAMILTON, I, p. 225), which, though but little explored, have great structural affinity with those of the southeast of Sicily. It is not therefore too bold to assert that, in the island, this civilization met with the Italic, but both are too little known to allow of any judgment as to their peculiari-

ties, their diffusion and intensity, and as to the ethnic relation between the primitive population of the island and those which in the East had an analogous culture."

AVOLA=ABOLLA.—NUMISMATIC DISCOVERY.—Three miles s. w. of Syracuse is the present city of Avola, where stood the ancient Ἀβόλλα, *Abolla*, mentioned by Stephanos of Byzantion. In its neighborhood there were found, some two years ago, in two small unpainted vases, 33 gold and about 150 silver coins. The gold coins consisted of 4 Darics, a stater of Abydos, 14 staters of Lampsakos, and 14 Syracusan $\frac{2}{3}$ staters or hundred-litre pieces. Of the silver pieces the majority, as is usual in Sicily, consisted of Pegasos staters, and the greater part of the rest were Corinthian drachmas. A large part of this find is described and illustrated by A. LÖBBECKE in the *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, 1890, No. 2, pp. 167–79. Its special value consists in the beautiful and in part unknown gold coins.

SELINOUS.—DISCOVERY OF AN ARCHAIC METOPE.—We read in the *Notizie degli Scavi* (1890, p. 130): "The new explorations in Selinous began this year with the best auspices. The uncovering of the western fortifications of the acropolis having been undertaken, there was found among material used in these fortifications a beautiful metope, of tufa from the quarries of Memfi, on which are two figures, that of a woman on the left of the spectator and that of a youth on the right. The latter wears on his head an elegant petasos, which leads to his identification as Hermes. The severe archaic style is yet artistically advanced. This precious piece of sculpture will soon be edited in the coming number of the *Monumenti* published by the *Accademia dei Lincei*."

SPAIN.

GRÆCO-PHENICIAN ARCHAIC SCULPTURE IN SPAIN.—M. Heuzey recently read, before the *Acad. des Inscriptions*, a memoir entitled *L'Archaisme gréco-phénicien en Espagne*, in which he studies a question of authenticity which interests the general history of ancient art. In about 1869, an important collection of sculptures was said to have been discovered in the mountains n. w. of Murcia at the place called the "Hill of the Saints." Well known in Spain, where they have been described by some of the most noted archæologists, these sculptures gained but little confidence in France. Notwithstanding that several series of casts were sent to the exhibitions of Vienna and Paris in 1874 and 1878, the barbarous extravagance, the disquieting peculiarity of certain types, led the few archæologists who ventured to speak of them in France and Germany to do so briefly and with great caution. The discovery was thus stifled under a ban, and the monuments remained outside the current of science and history.

M. Heuzey, having examined the original sculptures in Spain, has joined the ranks of those who believe the discovery to be perfectly authentic, at least as a whole. By the aid of the directors of the archæological museum of Madrid, he was able to place before the Academy casts of the pieces which were not exhibited at the Exposition of 1878. These casts represent: (1) a votive statue of a woman wearing a veil that rests on her shoulders—evident traces of Greek archaism are here joined to more recent characteristics; (2) the head of a female statue, crowned with a high tiara—in this fragment the double Oriental and archaic-Greek character is very pronounced; (3) several heads of male statues whose hair, cut in short locks, according to the style of the good Greek period, is rendered, however, by traditional processes that are entirely Asiatic and even Babylonian.

The general style of these sculptures, beyond certain local eccentricities, is Greek and archaic; but the execution indicates a workshop whose products show an Oriental handiwork. M. Heuzey does not believe that the isolated influence of the Greek colonies could account especially for the curious persistence of Oriental technique in this mixed art. According to him, it would be necessary to admit quite an early action of the archaic-Hellenic style upon Phœnician art, which he calls *l'action en retour de l'archaïsme grec*. This Græco-Phœnician archaism, strongly mingled with Asiatic elements, which became, as it were, the last period of Oriental art, must have continued to flourish (in his opinion) especially at Carthage, and still later even in Carthaginian Spain. Hence it spread through the region of Carthage, perhaps even before the late foundation of the important colony of the same name, in 228 B. C.—Paris *Temps*, April 29.

FRANCE.

JEWISH EPIGRAPHY.—It is well known that, outside of tombstones, Hebrew inscriptions in France dating from the Middle Ages, or even the following period, are extremely rare. M. Schwab has communicated to the *Acad. des Inscriptions* two series of Hebrew inscriptions dating from the first half of the XIV century.

He reported that in the **TOUR BLANCHE**, so named from Blanche of Castile, which is the principal monument of *Issoudun* (Indre), a number of Jews who were imprisoned here traced their names on the walls of their prison with formulas of prayer, doubtless for the purpose of being more easily ransomed. One of these inscriptions bears a Jewish date corresponding to the middle of December 1302. One of them has great paleographic interest on account of the peculiar shape of its letters.

At **SENNEVILLE** (near Mantes) M. Reyboubet succeeded in finding and copying with great difficulty, under the wheel of a mill, two inscriptions belonging to Jewish tombstones, the largest of which dates from the begin-

ning of 1339. The letters, which are remarkable for their size (being 12 cent. high) are said to resemble those of the analogous texts recently discovered at Mantes.—*Paris Temps*, April 29.

PROPOSED MUSEUM FUND.—M. Antonin Proust and a large number of his colleagues belonging to the different parties in the Chamber, among whom are MM. Clemenceau, Lockroy, Reinach, Arène, Maret, Millerand, Deschanel, de Cazenove de Pradine, de Breteuil, baron Reille, have deposited in the bureau of the Chamber a project of law for the organization of a *Caisse des Musées* or Museum Fund, for the purpose of facilitating the acquisition of works of art by the museums of Paris and the Departments. It is proposed that this Fund shall consist annually of the sum of 500,000 francs taken from the general funds of the budget, any excess to be carried forward. The Fund would be administered by a consulting council, presided over by the Minister of Fine Arts.—*Chron. des Arts*, 1890, No. 23.

SESSION OF THE CONGRÈS ARCHÉOLOGIQUE.—The Report of Session LV of the *Congrès archéologique* of France, held at Dax and Bayonne in 1888, has only just appeared (Picard, Paris). The volume is useful for its illustrations, chiefly from photographs, of Roman and Gallo-Roman mosaics and monuments, and of the Romanesque architecture of s. w. France, and the Spanish frontier. Basque subjects are conspicuous by their absence.—*Academy*, Aug. 9.

APT (near).—**PHOKAIAN COINS OF MASSILIA.**—In the neighborhood of Apt, by the side of the Domitian road leading from Arles to Milano, has been found an urn containing 102 silver medals of the early Phokaiian period of Massilia=Marseilles. Among them was a conical ivory box containing a bronze ring.—*Ami des Monuments*, 1890, p. 40.

AVIGNON.—**MONUMENT OF CARDINAL LAGRANGE.**—In the Musée Calvet at Avignon is a marble relief representing a dead man with dried and horny skin half-way between a body and a skeleton, a work as admirable as it is horrible. This and a number of statues surrounding it belonged to the mausoleum of Cardinal Jean de Lagrange, Minister of State and Superintendent of Finance of Charles V, who died in 1402. The mausoleum was in course of erection at the time of his death. This most important of all the monuments of Avignon was destroyed in 1751, and its arrangement would not be known were it not for the discovery by M. Eugène Müntz, in the Barberini Library at Rome, among the papers of Suarez, of a drawing of the XVIII century which roughly reproduces the structure of the mausoleum and the principal statues with which it was decorated.—M. EUG. MÜNTZ, in *L'Ami des Monuments*, 1890, pp. 91-5.

BOURGES.—**RESTORATION AND DISCOVERY OF MONUMENTS.**—M. Boeswillwald, the well-known architect, has lately finished several pieces of work undertaken to restore some monuments of Bourges to their original style

and condition. The Hôtel Cujas, which had been badly disfigured, is now reëstablished and is to become the civic museum. It is said that there was found here an important stone-relief of the Massacre of the Innocents, which has been purchased by the museum of the Louvre. A second monument is the *grange dixmière* of the chapter of the cathedral, which long served as military stable and storehouse. It is a good example of the civil architecture of the XVII century.—*Ami des Monuments*, 1890, pp. 21-2.

CHENERAILLES.—GOTHIC TOMB.—A charming plate is published in the *Ami des Monuments* (1890, opp. p. 65) of one of the most interesting French Gothic sepulchral monuments that remain. It had never before been carefully reproduced. The tomb is that of the priest Bartholomeus, and bears the inscription dated from 1300 which reads: HIC · JACET · DOMINVS · | BARTHOLOMEVS · DE · | PTALHEA · PRESBITER · | QVI · OBIIT · DIE · FES·T · V · M · (Virginis Mariæ) ANNO · DNI · | M° CCC. The tomb has a frame of oblong shape, enclosing a low, slightly-trefoiled, pointed arch, within which are three rows of reliefs. The upper represents the Crucifixion; the middle, the Virgin and Child, with several subordinate scenes, including the presentation of Bartholomew by his patron saint, Aignan; the lower row represents the burial-scene of the deceased, his bier surrounded by mourners.

PARIS=LUTETIA.—A ROMAN RUBBISH-HEAP.—The hillocks formed by the deposit of rubbish outside the city-walls (frequently of great archæologic interest) often became enclosed within the city-limits by the extension of its fortifications. Many such have been long known in Paris; such are the *monceau Saint-Gervais*, the *butte Saint-Roch*, etc. M. Eugène Toulouze has discovered one, hitherto unsuspected, at the southern end of the *butte Sainte-Genève* at the corner of the *rue Gay-Lussac* and the *rue Royer-Collard*. It rose about eight metres above the level of these streets and descended two metres below the level of the *rue Le Goff*. This hillock is a real archæologic museum and dates back as far as the beginning of the Gallo-Roman period, closing its history in the XVII century. The upper stratum, of about 2.40 met., contained fragments belonging to the XVI and XVII centuries. The XIV, XV, and XVI centuries were represented by a blackish deposit, only 70 cent. thick, containing especially some pharmaceutical pottery. The previous two centuries left a deposit of but 45 cent., containing bones and rude pottery for domestic use. The period from the V to the XII cent. left only a mass of gravel 1.30 met. thick. The *Gallo-Roman period* is represented by a stratum varying in thickness from 1.70 to 3 met. which contains a mine of information regarding the domestic ceramics of the pagan inhabitants of Lutetia. From certain facts it appears evident that there were houses at this point during the Gallo-Roman period, and that the *débris* was not brought from a distance. The greatest variety of objects were found: a bronze statuette of Mercury, a bronze lion-head,

coins of Augustus, Trajan, Nerva, Tiberius, Claudius, *etc.*, glass vases, *fibulae*, a bronze *statera* or weighing machine. The pottery is of especial interest. On a number of fragments are given varied designs in relief: hunts, single figures, decorative patterns, *etc.* The plain vases often have an elaborate series of sharply-cut mouldings. *The prehistoric period* is represented by two fragments of axes of grey silex of the neolithic period, found among fragments of pottery apparently of the bronze age. A potter's establishment, also, was discovered, which evidently existed before the site was turned into a rubbish-heap. Near this point, a grave of the Gallo-Roman period was found.

The most important single piece of pottery is one which the discoverer calls *le vase de Lutèce*, and which he considers the earliest and most precious piece of primitive ceramics that has been found in Paris. It is the only piece yet found which antedates the use of the lathe, and it therefore belongs to the bronze age.—*Revue arch.*, 1890, I, pp. 351-77.

LOUVRE.—Acquisitions.—Egyptian Collection.—The Department of Egyptian Antiquities has made some important purchases at the sale of the Sabatier collection. The following are especially worthy of mention: (1) magnificent Amon of the time of the Ramessidae, corresponding in material and art to the royal colossi of Luxor; (2) crouching statue of Neshutafnut, prophet of Sekhet, dedicated to Tum and Osiris of Thebes; (3) the coffin of the priest Bes-n-Mout, with a magnificent head in black wood; (4) fine bust from a male statue, of the Saïtic period; (5) female head in gilt lapis, with white and black incrustations in the eyes; (6) polychromatic terracotta female head, very rare; (7) bronze religious baton or standard to carry in sacred processions, representing a lotus-flower surmounted by a crocodile which bears the divine boat—an extremely rare piece; (8) superb bronze representing the child Horus, surprisingly modelled—one of the most charming specimens of Saïtic art, showing, like the famous black statue of Horus already in the Louvre, with what artistic perfection the Egyptian artists of this period could render the most delicate and graceful contours of a youthful body; *etc.*—*Chron. des Arts*, 1890, No. 23.

XVI-Century Wood-Sculpture.—The Louvre has obtained an important addition in the "Calvary," comprising life-size figures carved in oak, a work of the XVI century, which was formerly in a church at Nivelles. The same museum is shortly to be extended by means of a newly-opened *salle*, containing antiquities from Tunisia and Algeria.—*Athenæum*, June 7.

SALES OF ANTIQUITIES.—The spring season was remarkable for the sale and dispersion of a number of important collections of antiquities and works of art. The most famous of these is that of EUGÈNE PIOT, already mentioned on pp. 244-5. Then comes the collection of ACH. SEILLIÈRE

conspicuous for works of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Finally, the SABATIER collection.

NEW WING OF THE TROCADÉRO.—In June, the Minister of Public Instruction, accompanied by M. Larroumet, Director of Fine-Arts, inaugurated, in the west wing of the palace of the Trocadéro, the new gallery of casts, which consists of six halls identical with those in the opposite wing. During the Exhibition of 1889, there were already in these halls a number of large pieces. Such were the portal of the w. facade of Saint-Pierre at Moissac, the corresponding portal of the Abbey of Charlieu, the central doorway of the west front of Saint-Gilles (Gard), the vault of the Great Clock of Rouen, part of the old *Hôtel de Berny* at Toulouse, *etc.* Numerous pieces have now been added, such as the doorway of the sacristy of the Cathedral of Bourges.—*Chron. des Arts*, 1890, No. 24.

POITOU.—An illustrative work on *Paysages et Monuments du Poitou* is being issued, by subscription, by M. Jules Robuchon, Paris. The illustrations consist of Dujardin heliogravures after photographs taken by the author. The work constitutes a monograph of the monuments of the ancient province of Poitou, composed of the districts of La Vienne, Deux-Sèvres, and La Vendée.—*Builder*, July 12.

RENNES.—The excavations, under the direction of M. Decombe, on the site of the ancient city-walls, rue Rallier, where have been found some inscriptions of which we have already spoken (p. 246), have brought to light seventeen milestones, either entire or in fragments. One of them, in magnificent preservation, is 2.10 m. in height; another (in two fragments), if restored, would be 2.20 m. They may be thus classified: Caracalla and Geta (?), 1; Maximinus, father and son, 2; Posthumus, 2; Victorinus, 4; Tetricus, the father, 3; undetermined fragments, 5.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1890, No. 27.

RONCESVALLES.—The portrait-statue of Sancho el Fuerte, of Navarre, one of the victors at Las Navas de Tolosa (1212), which had been buried in the church of Roncesvalles since 1622, was disinterred by the prior and canons on June 17. The statue was found, almost perfect, in the spot indicated in the ms. of Huarte (preserved in the convent), an eye-witness of the hiding of the sculpture now brought to light.—*Academy*, July 26.

ROUEN.—**EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.**—M. G. Le Breton, director of the ceramic museum of Rouen, has recently returned from Egypt with a large collection of antiquities. The ceramics and glassware will be placed in the municipal ceramic museum. The other objects—mummies, jewelry, stuffs, lapidary inscriptions, papyri, bronzes, alabaster, sculptures in wood and stone, *etc.*—will be given to the departmental museum of antiquities.—*Chron. des Arts*, 1890, No. 22.

GERMANY.

AUGSBURG.—RECOVERY OF PAINTINGS BY ULRICH APT.—Some months back, Dr. Alfred Schmidt made a discovery of some importance. In the central panel of a well-known altar-piece in the Augsburg Gallery (Nos. 47–51), usually ascribed to Altdorfer, he deciphered the letters A P T, introduced on a small heraldic shield. These evidently refer to the painter, as the donor is known to have been of the Rehling family. The name of Apt occurs frequently, in the old registers of the painters' guild at Augsburg, from the second half of the fifteenth century up to the middle of the sixteenth. Manifestly by the same hand as the Augsburg picture are the Transfiguration of the Cassel Gallery, the small Pietà of the Munich Pinacothek, and the large Triptych belonging to the university, but lent for a term of years to the Pinacothek and exhibited there in one of the cabinets. These two latter pictures, formerly ascribed to Altdorfer, are now, on the authority of Dr. Schmidt, attributed to Ulrich Apt, who was born about 1460 and died in 1532.—*Academy*, Aug. 23.

BERLIN.—ACQUISITIONS BY THE MUSEUM.—*Statue of the Ancient Empire.*—The Egyptian Department of the museum has recently acquired an important wooden statue of the ancient empire, found to the right of the railway between Medinet-el-Fayûm and Edeva.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 16.

Iliac Vases.—The museum has recently purchased a large number of vases with reliefs representing scenes from the Iliad, the Odyssey, the epic and Theban cycles, with inscriptions relating to the figured episodes. These Iliac vases, of which several examples were already known, will appear in a special publication.—*Revue arch.*, 1890, I, pp. 302–3.

FRANKENSTEIN.—DISCOVERY OF MÆVAL COINS.—Of the coins of the x and xi century found in 1889 at Frankenstein (Silesia), 35 cut denars and 13 fragments are described by Herr F. Friedensburg in the *Zeit. f. Numismatik*, 1890, 2, pp. 210–12. The greater part has been placed in the museum of Silesian antiquities at Breslau. The discovery, consisting largely, as it does, of Bohemian coins, is of especial interest for the history of the province, as a striking numismatic proof of the invasion of Silesia by Bretislav of Bohemia in 1039.

OBERNBURG.—ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.—Herr W. Conrady writes for the *Westdeutsche Zeitschrift* (1890, II, pp. 164–99) a full account of his recent excavations in the town of Obernburg on the Main on the site of a large Roman *castrum*. At the beginning a Roman *ara* in fair preservation was found, and then a series of inscriptions, one of which is dated in the consulate of Aper and Maximus, 207 A. D. There is also a strangely rude sepulchral monument with figures of the deceased and his family, surmounted by a youthful seated allegoric figure, while on each side is another alle-

goric figure holding an inscribed disk. It bears the inscription: DI · M · | GIRISONI USCUBI | FILIO ET BIBULIAE VE|RECUNDI FILIAE CO|NJUGIBUS GIBAIS | OTRI HYADEIA CAEDA | MEM(*ores* or *oriae*) PIETAT(*is*).

OBRIGHEIM.—**FINAL EXCAVATION OF THE CEMETERY.**—Between Feb. 21 and March 25, the last part of this cemetery was excavated—that on the northwest side. Sixteen graves were opened. The contents are described by C. Mehlis in the *Berl. phil. Wochenschrift*, 1890, No. 22. Only one of these graves is remarkable, the last one opened: it is that of a woman, and has very rich contents. On her neck is a necklace of about 140 pearls of all sizes; in her ears, two large silver rings from which hang little baskets of silver filigree with little inlaid white plates. Such earrings are especially common in Hungary and rare on the Rhine. Obrigheim and Erpolzheim are the most western sites where this type, which originated in the East, has been found. There was also a chatelaine composed of a dozen chain links of bronze and iron, to whose supporting leather strap probably belonged six Roman coins—one of Antoninus Pius, another Byzantine. A unique object was a spindle cut out of ivory, a costly piece composed of four parallel rows of rings between which is incised a diamond pattern.

At present, about 300 graves have been opened on the site. The archæologic conclusions can be drawn only after the cleaning of the objects from the last sixteen tombs. The statistic conclusions that can be drawn from the contents, distinguishing nobles, freemen, servants or bondmen, have been given by C. Mehlis, in the *Archiv für Anthropologie* for 1890, under the title *Arm und Reich zur Merovingerzeit*. All the objects are placed in the provincial museum of Speyer, where they are systematically arranged under the heads of arms, ornaments, utensils, vessels, etc.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

OLOBOK (prov. Ostrowo, in Bohemia).—**EARLY MÆDIEVAL COINS.**—On the banks of the Prosna, two miles from Olobok, a lot of coins of the tenth century were found. The German cities represented are Metz, Köln, Dortmund, Mainz, Augsburg, Regensburg, Nabburg: the emperors are Henry I, II, and Otho I, II, III. The series of Bohemian coins (74 perfect and 18 imperfect pieces) is, however, the most interesting. Some of these appear to be the earliest Bohemian coins. All the sixty types in the collection are carefully described by F. FRIEDENSBURG, *Zeits. f. Numismatik*, 1890, No. 2, pp. 202–10.

SCANDINAVIA.

We hear from Copenhagen that Professor Söderberg, of Lund, has discovered in a museum at Florence the lost fragments of the Franks Casket, of which the remainder is among the most valued possessions of the

British Museum. The casket is made of the bone of whales, carved with figures, and with Runic inscriptions of the eighth century, which Professor Stephens attributes to the North of England. The newly found portions include a representation of a scene from the Sigurd myth, explained by Runic inscriptions.—*Academy*, Aug. 2.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN.—ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM.—At the recent sale of the Sabatier collection, the Royal museum of Copenhagen made a number of important purchases: such are: (1) a black basalt statue of Anubis, of the reign of Amenophis III (xviii dyn.), of great beauty; (2) a group in black granite of a man seated by his mother—a beautiful work of the Saitic period, covered with seven inscriptions which show the figures to be that of a queen and her son Ahmes, second prophet of Amon in the great temple; (3) a seated statue of Osiris, remarkable for the inscriptions it bears; (4) a statuette of King Ahmes in calcareous stone—the figure is seated and covered with the *pschent*; (5) crouching statue of a man with both hands on his knees, called Sibü; 90 cent. high.

At the sale of the antiquities of the collection Eugène Piot (May 27), this museum acquired for the price of 13,675 francs, No. 14: head of a youth, under life-size, of the beautiful archaic style of the close of the vi cent. B. C.: smiling face, of a superb oval, the hair built up on the forehead in five rows of ringlets, bound with a *strophion* colored in red, and crowned with a double row of leaves. The execution is of admirable delicacy and precision. It is almost certain that this head represents an Apollon. Beautiful yellow patina; a slight scratch on the nose, which does not alter, in the least, the beauty of the sculpture; pedestal of white marble; height, 154 mil. It formerly belonged to the collection Péretié, at Beirut.—*Cour. de l'Art*, 1890, Nos. 12, 27.

VIGERSTED (Seeland).—ANCIENT FRESCOS.—Professor Kornerup has discovered some interesting old frescoes on the walls and in the dome of the ancient church of Vigersted in Seeland. There are also two paintings by Knud Lavard, said to be of great historic value.—*Builder*, July 12.

RUSSIA.

THE NECROPOLIS OF MOURANKA.—Among the most interesting of the reports made at the recent archæologic Congress at Moscow is that on the excavations made by M. Vladimir Polivanoff and M. de Tolstoï in an ancient cemetery of the village of Mouranka, government of Simbirsk, district of Senguileï. Among the objects found were a large number of bracelets of women and children, earrings, rings, and household utensils. According to M. Polivanoff, the character of the jewels proves that they

came from Bolgori, the ancient capital of the people of that name, which was, up to the close of the XIV century, the centre of the civilization and commerce of all the peoples dwelling on the banks of the Volga. All along the river has been found the same type of decoration as at Mouranka. In October 1889, the tombs were torn up and destroyed along an extent of two hectares, but, thanks to the law of 1888, a large number were preserved intact and the Imperial Archæological Commission of St. Petersburg is about to undertake methodic excavations.

In this cemetery there are no traces of artificial elevations or *kourgans*. The tombs were never dug to a depth of more than one metre; the bodies were placed in rounded wooden coffins, and were covered with tissues called in Russian *partcha*, resembling somewhat in their material the stuffs used for priests' robes. The date is given by Tartar silver coins placed by the deceased: they bear the names of Khan Oussbeck (1327) and his son Djanibeck (1346), and consequently belong to the XIV century. Local legends and names, and the absence of *kourgans* confirm the idea suggested by the coins, that this is a Tartar cemetery.—*Revue arch.*, 1890, I, pp. 347–50.

ROUMANIA.

M. Henri Revoil, the well-known architect and author of a great work on the mediæval monuments of Southern France, has been charged by the Roumanian Government to inspect the restoration, lately undertaken, of the historic monuments of Roumania. M. Bourgeois, Minister of Public Instruction, has authorized M. Revoil to accept and has also entrusted him with the mission to study the archæologic monuments of the country.—*Chron. des Arts*, 1890, No. 25.

MONTENEGRO.

DIOCLEA.—THE ROMAN CITY.—Reference was made on p. 250 of this volume to the discovery of the ruins of Dioclea or Doclea. Details have since been published in the *Revue archéologique* (1890, I, pp. 434–7) by A. Gérard and R. Cagnat.

Dioclea (in Servian Doukla) is three kilom. north of Podgoritz, at the confluence of two rivers, the Zeta and the Moratcha on an admirable site. The old Roman city must have been on a strategic road leading from Albania to Pannonia and Sirmium. The site and walls are easy to recognize. A few weeks' excavation has enabled a Russian, M. Paul Rowinski, to draw up the plan of the ancient walls with their two gates to the north and south. Within this space, to the west, on the borders of the Zeta, were found the clear and intact foundations of a building which has the aspect of a civil basilica. According to the usual arrangement, it consists of a long pillared gallery with two rows of columns, ending at the north in an

apse. The traces of the piers, the sites of the columns, the apse, the mosaic pavement, all are perfectly recognizable. There are also many fragments of columns, capitals, decorated panels, fragments of a frieze, remnants of painting in the apse, and, finally, some inscriptions which appear to give the list of the statues erected to illustrious persons by the side of the basilica. Outside the northern gate is a street of tombs.

TURKEY.

MOUNT ATHOS.—DESTRUCTION OF MONASTERIES BY FIRE.—Advices from Athens announce a most disastrous fire upon the celebrated Mt. Athos, the holy mountain of the Greek Church. The fire has destroyed the largest part of its wonderful forests. Of the twenty Greek monasteries which have been located upon the mountain for centuries several have been completely destroyed, including four churches. The damage has been estimated at 5,000,000 f. Twenty monks and hermits perished in the flames.—*Boston Herald*, in *Amer. Architect*, Aug. 16; *London Times*, Aug. 22.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The wing of the new archæological museum which is intended for the housing of the sarcophagi from Sidon and other places is ready, and will be presently opened to the public.—*Athenæum*, June 21.

GREAT BRITAIN.

WALES.—BRITISH INSCRIPTIONS OF THE EMPEROR VICTORINUS.—"Mr. Whitley Stokes, in his *Notes from Rennes*, in the *ACADEMY* of July 26, 1890, mentions a stone inscribed in Roman capital letters of the third century of the Christian era in honor of the Emperor Piauvonius Victorinus, found last April in digging the foundation of the *Bazaar Parisien*. This emperor was one of the thirty tyrants who was supposed to have been slain 268 A. D., who had reigned in Gaul, 'and probably also in Britain,' for somewhat more than a year; and it is added that the emperor's Gentile name is spelt with only one v on a Lincoln milestone (*Eph. Epigr.*, VII, No. 1097). It is worthy of notice that there is also another inscription to the same emperor upon a military stone discovered by the late Mr. Grant Francis in Glamorganshire near Pyle, and deposited by him in the museum at the Royal Institution at Swansea, of which I published a drawing made from the rubbing by the discoverer in my *Lapidarium Walliæ*, p. 41, pl. 27, f. 1. Here the inscription reads: IMP. | M. C. PIA|VO-
NIO | VICTOR. | INO. AVG. Another stone, which I found in a ditch at Scethrog, also records the name of Victorinus with another name no longer legible—*Lap. Wall.*, pl. 32, f. 7."—I. O. WESTWOOD, in *Academy*, Aug. 2.

CHESTER.—PROPOSED EXCAVATIONS.—Some repairs executed three years ago in the north wall of Chester resulted in the discovery of Roman inscrip-

tions and sculptures; and a further exploration, started by the Chester Archæological and Historic Society, produced more inscriptions and sculptures. It is now proposed to set on foot further explorations at the same spot. The former discoveries have excited great interest both in England and on the Continent, and Professor Mommsen, of Berlin, has written to Mr. Haverfield strongly urging further search. Of all the historic sites in England none are so likely to aid our knowledge of Roman history as the Roman military centres, and it is well known that Deva was garrisoned by the Twentieth Legion from the earliest times almost until the end of the Roman occupation of our island. The area of search will be the Dean's Field and the north wall adjoining the portions previously examined.—*Academy*, June 7.

ELY.—THE DIOCESAN RECORDS.—The Bishop of Ely has recently caused all the ancient records of the diocese, hitherto scattered in different places, to be removed to the palace at Ely, where they are now deposited in a spacious muniment room, and made available for historical research. In further pursuance of his design, the Bishop has commissioned Mr. A. Gibbons, author of *Early Lincoln Wills* and other similar works, to prepare a calendar and concise view of these records, which—it need hardly be said—are of more than merely ecclesiastical interest. The episcopal registers proper begin in 1337; and the visitation books and the transcripts of parish registers are in unusually good preservation. It is proposed to print copies of all the wills, and also of the marriage register of the old chapel of Ely House, Holborn. The volume will be issued in a limited edition of fifty copies; and subscribers should address themselves to Mr. A. Gibbon, The College, Ely.—*Academy*, June 7.

KENILWORTH.—EXCAVATION OF THE MONASTERY.—The work of opening up the remains of the Priory Church and the adjoining monastic buildings has begun. The entrance to the monastery was soon found, the gateway being of massive proportions and about 9 ft. wide: they then traced the walls of a spacious room, about 16 ft. wide, which formed the main entrance to the monastery and cloisters [probably the dwelling of the gate-keeper or *portarius*]. The excavation of this room brought to light a quantity of finely-worked stone, the supports of the groined arched roof, and two central keystones with finely-carved bosses, as cleanly cut and as crisp in outline as when first made; also two massive corbels with circular worked caps and fluted brackets. Further on was found a door leading into an outer court, and in close proximity to the western door of the church.—*Builder*, July 5.

LONDON.—The Amorite, Phœnician, and Jewish pottery, casts of sculpture, *etc.*, found by Mr. Flinders Petrie in the course of his recent excavation for the Palestine Exploration Fund on the site of Lachish, will be publicly

exhibited with his Egyptian collections of this year at 6 Oxford Mansions, near Oxford Circus, from Sept. 15 to Oct. 11.—*Academy*, Aug. 2.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—*Presentation of an archaic antefix.*—Lord Savile has presented to the Museum an archaic terracotta antefix, discovered in the excavations he is conducting at Civit  Lavinia, the site of Lanuvium. It is of great beauty and very large, the front portion semicircular in form, measuring 15 ins. high by 16½ ins. wide. The clay is bright-yellow, with details laid in with deep-red and brownish-purple. The hair is arranged low over the forehead, and falls in three locks on either side; it is surmounted by a *stephan * painted with a m ander-pattern. From the crown rise two stalks which hang down on either side of the face, terminating on the level of the chin in a palmette. On these palmettes rests an arch of broad *ovolo*, forming a frame for the whole: this *ovolo* is connected with the palmette stalks by a network pierced *  jour*, consisting of three rows of semicircular apertures. The neck is encircled with a necklace.

The mask is strengthened at the back by the addition of a stay which joins the upper part of it to the actual covering-tile, of which it forms the ornament, making as it were a kind of flying buttress. This antefix was recently the subject of a paper read by Lord Savile at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries.—CECIL SMITH, in *Class. Review*, July, 1890.

R arrangement of Galleries.—Two bays in the gallery of minor Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities in the upper story of the British Museum have been recently r arranged and thrown open to the public. One contains the Babylonian engraved stones, boundary demarcations, title-deeds, grants of land, records of purchases, *etc.*, recently removed from the basement, some as early as 4000 B. C.; on the other side are Assyrian ornaments, *etc.* The other bay contains the Mexican and Peruvian antiquities. The arrangement of the prehistoric gallery at the head of the great staircase is now complete. Among the objects now accessible to the public are the Layton collection of bronze vessels, recently found in the Thames, and the Spanish antiquities collected by MM. Siret, and described in their great work.

New General Handbook.—We understand that the authorities of the British Museum have in preparation a sixpenny handbook or guide to the various collections in the museum, and that it will be ready in about three months. This will, no doubt, be a boon to the general visitor, who will be spared some confusion thereby, but it will not supply the long existing and urgent need of handbooks on each collection, concise, accurate, and judiciously illustrated, without which the Museum is a labyrinth of despair to all but trained students.—*Academy*, Aug. 9.

OXFORD.—The Rev. Greville J. Chester is at present staying at Oxford, where he is engaged in cataloguing the fine collection of Hittite and Ph nician seals in the Ashmolean Museum.—*Academy*, Aug. 2.

PICKERING.—XV-CENTURY WALL-PAINTINGS.—The remarkable series of fifteenth-century wall-paintings lately uncovered and repaired at the church of Pickering is about to be fully described, together with other details of this interesting church, by Rev. Dr. Cox. Mr. Glaisby, of York, is preparing photographic illustrations.—*Athenæum*, Aug. 23.

EAST SHEFFORD.—AN ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY.—Mr. W. Money communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, on March 20, a note to the following effect, accompanied by some objects. In the course of construction of the Lambourn-Valley Railway, near the Manor Farm, East Shefford (Berkshire), has been discovered what appears to be an extensive Anglo-Saxon burial-place. The situation of the cemetery, like many other Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, appears to have been selected on account of its commanding height, *etc.* Within the excavated space (some 120 yards in length) a large number of skeletons have been met with at a depth of about 2 ft. 9 ins. below the surface. By the side of one of the male bodies was a broad, straight-bladed iron sword of the distinctive Saxon type: it is double-edged, and apparently had been enclosed in a scabbard protected at the top and bottom with an outer casing of bronze, portions of which, with the wood attached, are preserved. Among other objects were an iron spear-head; two knives known as *seaxas*; a cruciform *fibula* of copper-gilt, on a woman's shoulder, and, on another, two circular bronze *fibulae* of the type usually found with Saxon interments in Berkshire, Oxfordshire, and Gloucestershire. The date must be the sixth or seventh century.—*Proceed. Soc. Antiq.*, vol. XIII, No. 1, pp. 107–8.

SILCHESTER.—The project, started by the Society of Antiquaries, for the systematic excavation of the entire site of Silchester has been cordially taken up. Subscriptions to the amount of £200 have already been received, in addition to Dr. Freshfield's offer to provide the cost of laying bare one *insula* or square.

AMERICA.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK.—METROPOLITAN MUSEUM.—GEORGE F. BAKER, Esq. of New York City has purchased, and presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Brugsch Bey's entire collection of Egyptian textile fabrics, covering a period from the earliest times from which mummy-cloth is obtainable down to the seventh or eighth century after Christ. The collection contains about 860 pieces. The Museum already owned a collection of 369 pieces purchased from Theodor Graf, of Vienna. Probably the Museum now has as fine a collection of these objects as exists anywhere. The bulk of Theodor Graf's collection went to the Imperial Museum of Industrial

Arts at Vienna, one set of duplicates going to the South Kensington Museum in London, the other to the Metropolitan Museum. We wish some generous and public-spirited man would buy the Graf collection of colored Egyptian portraits, of the time of the first Christian centuries, the best in the world.—N. Y. *Independent*, Aug. 28.

Models for the Museum.—*La Champagne*, from Havre, brought two large models (one-twentieth full size) of the Parthenon and the main façade of Notre Dame, of Paris, to be followed later by its other façades, as well as by models of the Temple of Karnak, the Pantheon, the Arch of Constantine, St. Trophime, etc. The Parthenon and Notre Dame will be set up in the Great Hall of the Museum, with the practical assistance of M. Joly, who accompanied them to this country. The restorations shown in the model of the Parthenon embrace the latest results of M. Chippiez's profound study of the subject.—N. Y. *Tribune*, Sept. 12.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—*Avery Architectural Library.*—The Avery Architectural Library in memory of Henry Ogden Avery (architect, who died April 30), founded by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel P. Avery, provides: (1) The giving of the private library formed by the late Henry O. Avery, consisting of about two hundred volumes relating to the history and practice of architecture and the connecting arts, volumes of photographs, and his professional books. (2) To pay for the purchase of books most useful to the student and profession for reference, which may be collected by the first of January next, not exceeding the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. (3) On the first of July was paid the treasurer of Columbia College fifteen thousand dollars to serve as an endowment fund, the income of which is to provide for the binding and repairing of the books, and for the purchase of new publications and other works in the same line as provided for.

The purchases are to be made by a commission of three persons, viz.: the librarian of the college (now Mr. George H. Baker), the professor or acting professor of the architectural department of the School of Mines (now Mr. William R. Ware and Mr. A. D. F. Hamlin), and Professor Russell Sturgis, whose successor in case of his death or declination at any time is to be selected by the other two members of the commission, and who is to be always an architect not immediately connected with the college. The books are to be always kept together in a separate room or alcove, and are to be known as the "Avery Architectural Library," and to be used as a library of reference only.—*Home Journal*, July 16.

A. L. FROTHINGHAM, JR.